The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,153 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
L. HYDASPES	2284	500	S. Bason	18th Nov.
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Pardit	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	W. J. Webber	16th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	00	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

FRIDAY.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th Nov.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

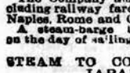
Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passages, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

CLAN BUCHANAN 2950 Mc. Millar On or about 16th inst.

And passages can now be secured.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Nov. 1st, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 5th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

CALCUTTA;

OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,

OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal FOR INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.

Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.

Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.

Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;

also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.

Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.

Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 14, 1887. Agents.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, Napean Sea Road, a desirable BUNGALOW nearly opposite to Sir Dinsha M. Petit. Rent moderate, for particulars Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row House Agent.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT

PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

"XMAS—1887."

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are now landing from every Mail Steamer extensive consignments of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMAN'S STORES, SWEETS, CRACKERS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE and FANCY LEATHER ARTICLES. TOYS of every imaginable kind. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in the greatest variety.

The Management beg to respectfully direct Customers' attention to the following List, and to solicit an inspection of their Stock. The several branches of the Firm's business present an assortment of Articles that is not surpassed by any Establishment in India.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

		Rs.	
Fine Yorkshire Hams	per lb.	0	15
Prime Wiltshire Bacon	"	0	14
Danish Butter	per tin	1	4
Paysandu Tongues	"	2	0
Lunch Tongues	"	1	10
Preserved Meats and Fish			
Preserved Vegetables			
Pate de Foie Gras, &c.			
Pickles and Sauces, &c., &c.			
Sausages			

		Rs.	
Stilton and Gorgonzola Cheese	per lb.	1	4
Gruyere Cheese	"	0	14
Double Gloucester Cheese	"	0	13
Dutch Cheese	"	0	12
Tart Fruits			
Dessert Fruits			
Jams and Jellies			
Biscuits			
Preserved Milk			
Coffee and Cocoas			
Indian Teas, &c., &c.			

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c.

	Per lb. Rs.	
Apricots	1	12
Greengages	1	12
Green Almonds	1	12
Cherries	1	12
Raspberries	2	0

	Per lb. Rs.	
Strawberries	2	0
Mixed Fruit	1	12
Green Chinois	1	12
Gold Chinois	1	12
Ginger	1	12

	Per lb. Rs.	
Mirabelles	1	12
Peaches	1	12
White Pears	1	12
Pink Pears	1	12

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 2-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

	Rs.	a.
Chocolate Pastilles ...per lb.	2	8
Mixed Fruit ...per lb.	1	4
Dragees Almond ...per lb.	2	4
Brandy and Noyeau Fruits, per bottle	2	4
Candied Peels...per lb.	1	0
China Preserves	2	2
Butter Scotch ...Re. 0-6 to	0	12
Nougat de Montelemart	0	10
Almonds Surfines ...per lb.	2	4
Strawberries in Syrup	1	0
Toffee ...Annas 6 to	0	12
Burnt Almonds ...per lb.	2	0
Pralines Vanille...per lb.	2	0
Pralines Rose...per lb.	2	0
Almond Rock...per lb.	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Fondants, Assorted ...per lb.	2	8
Chocolate Ginger ...per lb.	2	8
Chocolate Nougat...per lb.	2	8
Chocolate Almonds ...per lb.	2	8
French Plums ...Re. 1-2 to	2	0
Liqueur Comfits...per lb.	1	12
Noyeau Fruits	2	4
Almonds and Raisins	2	4
Fruit Lozenges...per bottle	0	12
Imperial Mixture	0	12
Chocolate Vanille, in boxes, at...Re. 1-0 to	2	8
Chocolate Creams, in boxes, at...Re. 1-8 to	3	0
Chocolate Bon Bons...per lb.	2	8

	Rs.	a.
Chocolate Crystallized, in boxes, at...Re. 1-4 to	2	8
Chocolate Pistach, in boxes, at	2	8
Chocolate Lombart fin Vanille ...per box	0	14
Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille...per box	1	4
Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon, per lb.	8	0
Turkish Delight	1	2
Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles	2	8
Jelly Fondants...per lb.	1	4
Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets...from 12 as. to	6	0

BRAZIL NUTS	As. 12	per lb.
BARCELONA NUTS	" 8	"
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING	Rs. a. per 2 lb. tin 2	2
MINCE MEAT ...in 1lb. jars, each	1	0
CHRISTMAS CAKES ...per tin	4	0

FIGS, FINEST ELEME	As. 14	per box.
GRAPES, very fine	Re. 1-2	per lb.
FRUIT CAKE ...per tin	Rs. a. 2	8
ALMOND CAKE	"	2 0
ICED CAKE	"	3 8

WREATHS: VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.

'XMAS FLAGS, 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

SHERRIES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. a.
Amontillado	39 0	...
Manzanilla	30 0	...
Golden	29 0	...
Old Dry	28 0	...
Superior Fine	25 0	...
Vino de Pasto	26 0	...
Pale Dinner	23 0	...
Extra Dry Pale	20 0	...
Light	16 0	...

PORTS.

Superior Old	34 0	18	8
Fine Old	27 0	14	8
Old	19 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Giesler's (for India)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (finest dry)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (Reserve Cuvée)	60 0	33 0
Heidsieck's "Dry Monopole"	62 0	34 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	63 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

Chambertin	32 0	17	0
Pommard	22 0	12	0
Macon	24 0	13	0
Beaune	19 0	10	8
Chablis	19 0	10	8
Rich Sparkling Red	40 0	22	0

CLARETS.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc	10 12	6 0
Bordeaux	10 12	6 0
Petit Medoc	13 8	7 8
Superior Medoc	17 0	10 0
Chateau Lagrange	22 0	12 0
Chateau Larose	27 0	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34 0	18 0

MOSELLES.

Fine Sparkling	33 0	18	0
Superior Sparkling	37 0	21	0
Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil	45 0	24	0

HOCKS, SAUTERNES, MARSALA, MADEIRA, HOLLANDS, AND GIN.

BRANDIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Treacher's ****	61
Treacher's ***	36
Treacher's **	32
Treacher's *	28

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Fine Old Glenlivet	22 8
Special Liqueur	28 0
Highland Malt	24 0
Old Irish	24 0

LIQUEURS.

	Rs. a. Qts.	Rs. a. Pts.
Benedictine, red	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse, green	7 12	4 2
Chartreuse, yellow	6 4	3 6
Creme de Cacao	3 12	...
Maraschino	4 0	2 0

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 per doz.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., Foster and Son	6 4	4 4 "
BASS'S BEER, by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4 "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0 "
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind Coope's	5 4	4 4 "

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12 per doz.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4 "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0 "
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0	each

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND METAL ARTICLES, AND

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

These Departments are now replete with a large and varied Assortment of the newest and most fashionable Goods obtainable in the European Markets.

TOYS.—A large selection of all kinds.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.

OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adurable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

NEW GOODS.

" SEASON 1887.

HOAR & CO. EVERY DEPARTMENT

OFFERS A SPLENDID CHOICE OF

HIGH CLASS GOODS MODERATELY PRICED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

DISPENSING

AT ARMY AND NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE STORES' RATES, under the direction of WEST END CHEMISTS.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY!!

AND TO

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE!!

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

		Per doz. Rs.	
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed			
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice		38	0
GREEN " (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale		34	0
BLUE " (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale		30	0
YELLOW " (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale		26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	Rs.	21 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR "		20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS "		18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

INTEREST WARRANT No. 484, dated 20th Nov. 1881, for Rs 20, issued in payment of interest for the 96 and 97 Half-Years on Promissory Note No 019178-1841 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1-35-36 for Rs 50 payable to Gungabai Widow. Payment of the above Warrant has been stopped, and Application is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, for the issue of a Duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

GUNGABAI, Widow of GUNESCHUND DEWCHUND

JUNAGADH RAILWAY.

WANTED.

A FEW OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS experienced in Railway work. Applicants should forward Copies of Certificates (which will not be returned) and state Salary required to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN CHARGE,
Junagadh Railway,
Junagadh, Kathiawar.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES AND TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of HOOPS, GUNNIES and TWINE, at any, or all of the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton Season. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, up to 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 28th November after which hour no Tenders will be received.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs, 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p. A. SABAPATHY MOODELLIAR, & Co.,
S. MOLADINA,
Secretaries & Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Company, Ld.,
Bombay, 14th November 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Debtors or Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT, late of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 21st day of August 1887, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose will was on the first day of November 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT and ARDESHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT, the sole Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned, Executors of the said CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT at their Residence, in Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Kennedy Bridge, No. 1, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses and the Particulars of their Debts and Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Residence on or before the 15th day of December 1887, as after that date the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid and claims sent in subsequently will not be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors forthwith.—Dated this 14th day of November 1887.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT,
ARDASHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT,
Executors of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company A most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Ahmednuggur from 11 a.m., local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

FOR ADEN COMMISSARIAT.

Aden..	Hired Draft Bullocks	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 16th Dec. 1887.
	Cattle Equipments	Do. No. 12	Do. 14 do.
	Ice	Do. No. 15	Do. 8 do.
Aden & Comt. Storekeeper General.	Purchase of empty casks	Do. No. 21	Do. 16 do.
	Sugar (for daily supplies)	Do. No. 26	Do. 20 do.
	Sugar (for periodical supplies)	Do. No. 26A	Do. 20 do.
	Potatoes & Vegetables	Do. No. 27	Do. 12 do.
	Tea and Coffee	Do. No. 28	Do. 20 do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednuggur Mhow	Cattle Equipments.	Under Schedule No. 7.	Tenders to be received on 14th Dec. 1887.
Nusserabad .. Neemuch	Dead Stock.	Do. No. 8	Do. 12 do.
	Ice.	Do. No. 18	Do. 8 do.
Kurrachee.... Hyderabad .. Deesa Ahmedabad.. Jubbulpore ...	Cotton Suttrungees.	Do. No 19	Do. 8 do.
	Cotton Shoots.	Do. No. 20	Do. 8 do.
	Potatoes and vegetables.	Do. No. 40	Do. 12 do.

Tenders will not be received for the supply of Potatoes under class A of Schedule No. 43at Karachi and Hyderabad.

Tenders for the supply of Mule and Bullock equipments under Schedule No. 7 for the above and their subordinate Stations will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers as shown below.

Tenders for Elephant and other equipments under this Schedule will be received at each Station as hitherto.

By the Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay	For Bombay. " Deesa. " Ahmedabad	and their Subordinate Stations.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Poona ...	For Poona. " Ahmednagar	Do. do.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Mhow	For Mhow. " Nassirabad. " Neemuch.	Do. do.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Jubbulpore	For Jubbulpore	and its Subordinate Stations.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Karachi..	For Karachi. " Hyderabad.	

Poona ..... Ahmednagar.. Mhow ..... Karachi ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad..	Hired Carts with Bullocks &c.	Under Schedule No. 21.	Tenders to be received on 16th Dec. 1887.
Karachi ..... Hyderabad .. Deesa .... Ahmedabad ...	Purchase of empty Hogshead .	Do. No. 16	Do. 16 do

GENERAL CONTRACTS.

Comt Storekeeper Genl Bombay	Mule and Bullock equipments	Do. No. 7	Do. 14 do.
	Purchase of empty Hogsheads.	Do. No. 38	Do. 16 do.
Poona ..... Ahmedabad .. Karachi ..... Mhow ..... Jubbulpore .. Comt. Storekeeper Genl Bombay	Cotton Suttrunjees of good quality as per muster.	Do. No. 33	Do. 8 do.
	Cotton Sheets of good quality as per muster.	Do. No. 34	Do. 8 do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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NOTICES.

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ESTABLISHED 1-63	HEAD OFFICE EDINBURGH
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY,"

Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, Forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 2491, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the future management of the Company, and if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HY. CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.

2. To pass special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

BHAVNAGAR, GONDAL AND MORVI RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 3,000 (Three thousand) Tons of best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and 500 (Five hundred) Tons Best Dalson's screened WEST HARTLY COAL, to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and 750 (Seven hundred and fifty) Tons of Best Cadiff fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL, for the above Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p.m., (Gun fire) on the 17th instant, at his Office, 19, Apollo Street.

No Tenders will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government Securities.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 21st instant.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the Tenders.

For full particulars and forms of Tender apply to the Office of the PORT STOREKEEPER, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pillules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast-pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half-ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminus at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

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TODAR MAL.
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CALCUTTA RACES.
DEC. 1887, JANUARY 1888.

Maiden Pony Stakes, 1st Mtg. .....Rs. 1,500
Eclipse Pony Stakes 1st Mtg. ..... " 7,000
Lilliputian Pony Handicap, 2nd Mtg. ..... " 2,000
Races for Arabs and C. B's. 1st & 2nd Mtgs.
THIRD ENTRIES FOR THE ABOVE RACES CLOSE ON THE 15TH NOV.
Pony Selling Races 1st Mtg. ..... Rs. 1,200
Races open to all Horses, 1st and 2nd Mtgs.
SECOND ENTRIES FOR THE ABOVE RACES CLOSE ON THE 15TH NOV.

See Prospectus published in the "Indian Planters' Gazette" on 19th April 1887 and obtainable from the undersigned, to whom Entries accompanied by remittances should be made.

HON. SECY., CALCUTTA RACES,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs Ralli Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

NOTICE.

THE G. I. P. R. ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL will be held in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel on the 18th November 1887, at 9 p.m., under the Patronage of the Commandant and Officers of the Corps.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

In Uniform	Rs. 6
" Mufti	" 7

To admit one gentleman and two ladies. Refreshments inclusive.

C. R. HAWKINS, Capt.,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

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The Assortments of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

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DESSERT.	BUTHOLIVER.
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MARIE.	RASPBERRY WAFER.
MACAROONS.	CHOCOLATE WAFER.
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50 OTHER VARIETIES,

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CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for Gem, Gold, Silver, and Fine Art Work Jewellery, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and all sorts of Precious Stones, Indian Fooliaries, Dhurries, Dados Table-cloths, Printed Pardahas, &c. &c. Cashmere Shawls and Rampore Chuddars. Old Persian Carpets, Moradabad, Sialkot, Benares and Surat Work, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Curios suitable for presentation to friends at home.

Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

Price list on application. Address:—Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Fort. (Next door Soundy & Co., Ld.)

CONTRACTS OPEN.

TENDERS will shortly be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of BATTERIES at the principal Indian harbours.—

The main items of work included in the estimates are:—
Excavation.
Sand filling.
Rock filling.
Masonry in lime.
Masonry in cement.
Brick-work in lime.
Brick-work in cement.
Lime-concrete.
Cement concrete.—

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

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Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

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TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

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Acorn	" 12
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Thistle	" 14

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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

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NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and suffering, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific for Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Choleraic fever, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been sold in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE W
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, low state of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay; GRAY & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepumuadee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser" by DR. DE ROOS, on nervous debility, nervous debility, depression of spirits and nervousness, melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. De Roos Medicines.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1857, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, ARMY CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KUTCHA OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1886	£300,000
" 1887	£338,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES liable only to have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,119 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1883	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 13th :—Clan Macdonald (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Coromandel (s), from London and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Purulia (s), for Gulf and Karachi, and Poseidon (s), China.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Singer's Sewing Machines have been awarded the first order of merit at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow—Macrae (capt.), Beville, and Stewart *vs.* White—Major Rochefort (capt.), Wingfield, and Nathan. Play will commence sharp at 4-45.

A VAGRANT.—Antone Kweton, described as an Austrian, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FALL OF A ROOF.—Portion of the roof of a shed at Duncan Road, belonging to Cawasjee Hormusjee, fell in on Sunday night. No persons were injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 60.

A DISHONEST MILL LABOURER.—Itto Jumoo, a labourer employed at the Jeevraj Balloo Mill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a piece of cloth, valued 6 annas, the property of the Mill. The accused, on being searched by the Ramoosee of the Mill on Sunday evening, was found to have the piece of cloth, which was identified to be the Mill property. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sonapoor burning ground, touching the death of Janabai, a blind girl, aged 5 years. About a fortnight ago she fell down the staircase of a house on the Frere Road and fractured her right arm. Deceased was then taken to the Cama Hospital and she remained there until 5 p. m. on Sunday last, when her grandmother, finding her dying, took her home, where she expired at midnight. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—At a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Saturday last, the memorial praying the Government of Bombay for a Medical Registration Act for the town and island of Bombay was adopted, and the president and the secretaries were requested to forward it to Government at an early date. At the same meeting the following gentlemen were elected members :—Drs. G. Da Cunha, Dadabhoy Jamasji, Hirajee Eduljee, L. Gomes, Dhunjibhoy Sorabjee Dallas, L. B. Dhargalker, B. B. Dadarker, H. K. Bullel, Cowasji Motabhoy and A. V. Velker.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday the 8th inst., Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair. Present—Drs. G. Waters, Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Dinshaw B. Master, A. D. Mody, N. N. Katrack, E. C. Tookina, A. Bocarro, Darashaw D. Writer, C. L. Rodrigues, Dorabjee Hormusjee, and Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. J. C. Lisboa Rodrigues was elected a member of the society. Dr. Dinshaw's paper on opium poisoning was further discussed. Dr. A. D. Mody read notes of a case of fish poisoning.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan convicted and fined Luxumon Pandoo, a Brahmin mendicant, Rs. 1 on a charge preferred by the B. B. and C. I. Railway police for having defrauded the Railway Company of Rs. 3-4 by travelling between Baroda and Colaba with a ticket available only from Baroda to Anand. In defence the mendicant stated he had asked a *seth* to help him to come to Bombay and he had given him a ticket which he understood was to bring him on to Bombay. As, however, ignorance was no excuse Mr. Ryan inflicted the fine as mentioned above and directed the accused to pay the excess fare Rs. 3-14, or in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Purshotum Rana, a goldsmith living on the first floor of a house in Rymon Street, reported that some person had entered his house through an open window on Saturday night last, and forced open the lock of his box, from which was stolen gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 316 and Rs. 300 in currency notes and cash.—Mannocklal Nanabhoy, a dealer in cloth and jewellery, reported to the police, that on going to open his shop at Cathedral Street on Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, he discovered the door open and the lock missing; a show case inside was found to have been forced open and silver jewellery consisting of bracelets, necklets, bangles, buttons, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 274, stolen therefrom.

UTTERING FALSE COIN.—Inspector Dillon charged Mooljee Ruttonsey and Amersey Manockchund, two Hindus, before Mr. Ryan yesterday with counterfeiting the Queen's coin. The prisoners were arrested by the police on the information of a fruit seller, to whom one of them had tendered a pice, quicksilvered, for an eight-anna piece for some fruit. A search having been instituted in the rooms in which they lived a large quantity of quicksilver was found. The accused had after the pice had been rejected as false offered a genuine eight-anna piece, which they had also silvered, and which had also been refused. Mr. Ryan sentenced the first man to a term of twelve and the other to nine months' hard labour, as, he said, the offence was one of a very serious nature.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY FOUND.—Hurry Narayen, a shopkeeper in the compound of the Bombay Theatre, Falkland Road, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with misappropriating two currency notes for Rs. 10 each to his own use which were found lying in the compound of a theatre at Falkland Road. It appeared, about four days' ago that a Mahomedan, named Essub Sekaree, found two currency notes in the compound of a native Theatre, at Falkland Road, and handed it to the accused, for which he received 14½ annas. On the following morning Essub reported the matter to a policeman, who, on demanding the two currency notes from the accused, received one note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-8 in cash and stated he had appropriated the balance to his own use. The accused in his defence said that he intended to return the money if the owner came for it. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and the Rs. 17-8 was ordered to be confiscated.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Abdool Raymon Street, touching the death of Maneckjee Dosabhoy, aged 28 years. Deceased was unemployed. It appeared about three years ago he lost money in speculation, and sold some of his property. Since then he was very sad and exhibited strangeness in his manners. He then went to Benares and became a Byragee, but was brought back to Bombay by his friends. On his return he became insane, but was quiet and went about. Fifteen days ago he became noisy and violent and used to rush out of his house at Dhobie Talao. He slept very little and remained almost constantly in prayer. He was consequently continually watched. On Sunday deceased ran out of the house several times, but was brought back. At 7 p.m., he again left his house and ran into his uncle's in Syed Abdool Raymon Street and remained there, and about midnight a splash was heard in the well at the back of the house, and the deceased was found missing. Two men jumped into the well, which contained about 16 or 18 feet of water, dived in and recovered the body in about half an hour. Life was then extinct. The verdict was that the death of Manockjee Dosabhoy was caused by drowning himself while in an unsound state of mind.

TRANSFERS IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.—We hear that the head accountant's place, which was hitherto vacant at the Western Subah at Aurungabad, has been filled up by Mr. Masilamany Moodaliar, the Accountant of the Northern Subah and Hyderabad, vice Mr. P. Shunmugum Moodaliar. The Accountant of the Examiner's Office relieved him.—*Deccan Times.*

THE POONA THEATRES.—At last the wretched condition of our theatres has attracted the attention of the authorities and we learn that several rules have been framed for preventing accidents in theatres. We have looked at the rules and we approve of most of them. For instance the provision about doors being placed in the walls at the distance of 20 feet, the height of the stories, the provisions against the use of kerosine or other inflammable oil, for the supply of water and earth are all good in their way. But there are two rules which strike us as rather too stringent. The first is that no performance or meeting should continue beyond 1 o'clock in the morning. The other rule is still more objectionable. It has been ruled that before any meeting is held or performance commenced the Magistrate's permission must be asked and obtained. Our suspicion that these rules were not merely against the theatres was first aroused when we saw the Hirabag included in the list of public places to which these rules are made applicable. The Hirabag, indeed, is very rarely used as a place of entertainment at night. It is used as a place of meeting, and that too in day-time, when there is not the least danger of fire or other accident. But the police authorities think otherwise. They probably believe that there is much inflammable language used there, and to prevent this they have been, it is very likely, induced by some of those Brahmin-haters in whom Poona abounds to put a check on the right of free speech.—*Mahratta.*

A VALUABLE DIAMOND.

SOME time ago a large diamond of considerable value, estimated to be worth two lakhs of rupees, was stolen from the Nisam. Every inquiry into the matter failed to gain a clue to the thief or thieves. About a fortnight ago a jeweller, who was suspected of knowing something of the missing gem, left Hyderabad and came on to Bombay. He was promptly arrested here by Inspector Morarao, of the detective police force. It was then ascertained that this man, named Shennath Rambukas, had pledged the diamond with another Hyderabadee and had afterwards redeemed it and then came on to Bombay. When arrested Shennath averred that the precious gem was in the possession of a man named Hiralal, also of Hyderabad. Mr. Morarao yesterday placed the goldsmith where before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court. He was ordered to be detained in custody.

A PUNJAB DEFAMATION CASE.

AN action for defamation brought by Babu Jaishi Ram, Pleader, Dharamsala, against Dr. R. Hawthorne, Cashmere Cottage, Dharamsala, has been heard by Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Magistrate of Dharamsala. The following is the judgment :—

The accused in this case, Dr. R. Hawthorne, a European British subject, is charged with having defamed Babu Jaishi Ram, a pleader, practising in this district, by calling him several times liar in the presence of several witnesses in the pleader's room of the District Court house at Dharamsala. Dr. Hawthorne admits that he used the words imputed to him, but pleads that he was justified in using them, as Babu Jaishi Ram had falsely told Mr. Chard, Post Master of Dharamsala, and Mr. Stanley McArthy, his (Dr. Hawthorne's) pupil, that he owed him Rs. 32 for professional advice, whereas, in fact, he had given him no such advice. The advice for which a fee of Rs. 32 was claimed is said to have been given at a visit which Jaishi Ram paid Dr. Hawthorne at Dr. Hawthorne's request, on October 1. Jaishi Ram says that Dr. Hawthorne consulted him as to whether a certain document which had been given to Mrs. McArthy by Mr. Seale was a valid document on which a suit could be brought, that he advised him that, though the document was not properly stamped, he considered that Mrs. McArthy had a good case, and that Dr. Hawthorne then asked him to take up the case. They could not agree about the fees, and the interview ended by Dr. Hawthorne asking Babu Jaishi Ram to send to him Babu Moti Lal, Mukhtar, who, Jaishi Ram had said, would perhaps take up the case for less than what he wanted. Jaishi Ram adds that before he left he mentioned that his fee for the visit would be Rs. 32. Dr. Hawthorne admits that he wrote and asked Jaishi Ram to call on him, but says that he merely asked him what his fee would be for taking up the case, and that on Jaishi Ram's replying his fees would be Rs. 20, he said he could not pay so much, and that he was sorry he had troubled him to call. Thus, according to Dr. Hawthorne's account Jaishi Ram's advice was neither asked nor given. Dr. Hawthorne says he showed Jaishi Ram Mr. Seale's promissory note but merely as preliminary to asking him what his fees would be. He denies that mention was made of fee being due by Jaishi Ram before he left. On the evidence I am satisfied that Babu Jaishi Ram was consulted about the case and not merely asked if he would take it up. His own statements on the subject are supported by Mr. Chard's evidence that before his interview with Dr. Hawthorne, he asked for a man to show him Dr. Hawthorne's house and said Dr. Hawthorne wanted to consult him about a case, and the words which Dr. Hawthorne used shortly before he called Jaishi Ram, a liar, *viz.*, that he sent for Jaishi Ram as a friend, point to more than a mere inquiry whether Jaishi Ram would take up the case. Babu Moti Lal's evidence also shows that Jaishi Ram a day or two after the interview claimed to have given advice to Dr. Hawthorne and to be entitled to a fee of Rs. 32, therefore and the postscript to Dr. Hawthorne's letter of October 11th likewise in my opinion points to more than what Dr. Hawthorne admits. Under these circumstances Dr. Hawthorne, when he called Babu Jaishi Ram, a liar, defamed him within the meaning of section 499 I. P. C., and has committed an offence under Section 500 I. P. C., Babu Jaishi Ram having given Dr. Hawthorne professional advice at his house was certainly entitled to a fee, and Dr. Hawthorne had no justification for saying that the fee was falsely claimed, and that Jaishi Ram was a liar when he said a fee was due to him. Whether the amount claimed was a reasonable amount is quite another matter which need not be discussed in this case. The Court finds the accused guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and that he has committed an offence punishable under sec. 500 I. P. C., and direct that he pay a fine of ten rupees.

MADRAS.

WANTED—AN ENGINEERING FOR THE MADRAS P. W. D.—Anent the advertisement of the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., for an essay on the best and cheapest means of supplying Bangalore with good water, some one asks : Is it not a rich joke that the Department that prided itself before the Public Service Commission in having the monopoly of Engineering talent in India, should offer a reward of Rs. 2,000 for a paltry water scheme? And has it come to this that the head of the P. W. D. knows of no engineer, among his numerous engineers, competent to be *ordered* to undertake the Bangalore water-supply? Must he entice them with a reward? Why, can he not undertake the 'job' himself, and then retire with well-earned laurels? A talented Department surely! Well may 'Ichabod' be now written on portals of a Department that once boasted of a Sir Arthur Cotton, a Haig, a Fraser, and a Smith (R. S.)—*Indian Engineering.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—During the past few months several important works have been carried out in the Cathedral. Our readers will remember that a year or two back a wooden ceiling was substituted for the original one of chunam. Until the present time this has remained perfectly plain, just as it was left by the P. W. D. Plans were sent home to England and eventually suitable mouldings were sent out to take the place of the former decoration. The Cathedral was closed immediately after the Jubilee service on the 20th of June and the work of decorating the ceiling was proceeded with ; and the roof now presents a very handsome appearance. It is hoped that at no very distant date funds will be forthcoming to carry out the long talked of improvements in the Sanctuary. . . Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the closing of the building to make certain improvements in the chancel and to repair the organ. The instrument was taken down and re-erected three feet further back. This gave space for the better arrangement of the choir stalls which have now been so placed that an additional width of about four feet has been gained in the chance The organ has been thoroughly repaired, the bellows having been re-made, and the action much improved. A new coupler (swell to choir) has been added, and the old key boards have been replaced by three new ones of very handsome design. New stop handles have also been supplied, these being the gift of Mr. W. D. St. Leger. The whole of the work has been executed in a very thorough and workmanlike manner by Mr. George Forster, from Calcutta. It only remains to complete the lower octave of the swell organ, to make the instrument worthy of its place in the mother church of the diocese.—*Madras Diocesan Record.*

THE Press Association says that an extradition warrant has been issued, and has been entrusted to a Scotland Yard Officer for execution, against a baronet, on a charge of having decoyed from her parents and assaulted a girl, aged thirteen, the daughter of a professional man, whom he is alleged to have often driven about in his brougham, and finally taken to a house in Pimlico, where he assaulted her. On a sworn information, embodying the alleged facts, a Magistrate's warrant under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was granted for the arrest of the accused, who, it is stated, hurriedly left the country, and it is because of the latter fact that an extradition warrant has now been issued.

THE president of the Bonapartist group in the French Chamber has received a letter from Prince Victor Napoleon, dated Brussels, the 23rd inst., recommending the maintenance of the principle of appeal to the people on the ground that the *plebiscite* will be the salvation of France. The writer says :—"It is time to constitute on democratic basis a strong and restorative Government assuring religious liberty, causing the army to be respected and maintaining the rights of all by exalting the spirit of justice and authority. The parliamentary *regime* is collapsing. An appeal to the people must redound to the honour of the deputies and provoke a great national demonstration which will restore peace to the public mind and the prosperity of the country, and will give back to France her former greatness."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, Captain J. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 28th October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr A J Grimes	Surg-Major and Mrs Keith
Mr and Mrs McLaren	Mr E A Lang
Rev and Mrs Whitehead	Mr and Mrs Club
Miss Whitehead	Sister Eleanor
Mrs and two Misses Pilcher	Sister Caroline Francis
Mrs Carew	Mr Bozall
Mr G W Llewhellin	Mr Nelson
Mr H Warmington	Mr W H Baker
Mr and Mrs Collingwood	Mr and Mrs Dyer
Mr and Mrs Lane, and two infants	Miss Collins
	Mr F A Ruck
Mr D Wallace	Mrs Turner and child
Miss Stuart Wortley	Miss Booth
Mr A Anderson	Mr H B Huddleston
Mrs Castellari, two children and infant	Mr C N Grimston
	Mr F Dobson
Miss K Hoare	Miss Jordan
Mr Stansbury	Mr Macrae
Mr Tuely	Mrs Bredbury
Mr S Tuely	Mrs George Goody
Mr Naylor	Mr W Libby
Rev Clement and Mrs Smith	Mrs Shaw
Rev J C Grubb	Major F G Stone
Col Oldham	Mr Beatts
Misses H M and E H La Touche	Miss Robson
	Mr and Mrs Mooney

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Miss M Cecilia	Miss A de St Jose
Miss J S Sacramento	

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Forbes Adams	Mr A S Moriarty
Mrs Frere and child	Mrs Farrant and two daughters
Two Misses Stokes	
Major and Mrs Garrett	Major and Mrs Brackenbury
Mr E Elliott	Mr J C Mills
Mr Auckland Colvin	Mr L Batchelli
Miss Colvin	Mr A Mylius

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Wicks	Mr W Hutton
Col Trevor	Major Browne
Mr Berger	Mr F W Dod
Mr Spegelberg	Mr H J Richards
Mr O Leah	Lieut A H G Shelley
H R H The Duchess of Connaucht, three children	Mr Popert
	Mr W A Watson
Sir Howard & Lady Elphinstone	Mr R W Kite
	Mr Hartwig
Mr and Mrs E S Llewhellin	Mr W H Chase
Col and Mrs Nutt	Capt A W Radcliffe
Major Forjett	Mr Whittle
Mrs Butler	Lieut Ivor Phillips
Mr C G Giro	Mr H J Rustomjee
Mr Cheetham	Mr Innes
Mr L P Prickett	Mr Boland
Mr and Mrs R Thom	Mr G M Tajore
Mr A H Giles	Mr R T Denne

FROM ADEN.

Mr F M Filgate	Mr Cawasjee Shapoorjee

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 22ND TO 28TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

PRINCESS HENRY of Battenberg was safely delivered of a daughter at Balmoral, on Monday.

The *London Gazette*, on Friday contained a notice of the promotion of the Duke of Edinburgh to the rank of Admiral.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., on Friday, replying to addresses presented at Chester-le-Street, dwelt upon the great revulsion of public feeling in favour of the unity of the Empire and urged the Unionists to contest every seat at the next election. Lord R. Churchill, also addressed a great meeting on Saturday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and replied *seriatim* to the charges made by Mr. Gladstone in his recent speeches against the Government and the Liberal Unionists, especially commenting on his imputations on the London police. Lord Randolph also spoke on Monday at Stockton, on Mr. Gladstone's imputations on the police, and referred to the Fair Trade agitation.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting at Nottingham on Monday, and declared his continued resistance to the plan of Mr. Gladstone for yielding to the demands of the Irish Home Rulers. Mr. Lecky, Mr. Finlay, M.P., and Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., also spoke on the occasion.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a meeting at Islington on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Seely, for many years M.P. for Lincoln, died on Friday, aged 84.

Sir H. W. Gordon, elder brother of the late General Gordon, died on Saturday, rather suddenly, aged 69.

The Rev. E. Thring, Head Master of Uppingham School, died on Saturday, aged 66.

Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, who had been Governor of the Cape Colony and of Bombay, died a few days since, aged 76.

The meetings of "unemployed" were continued on Sunday. A first meeting was held on Clerkenwell-green, after which a great crowd assembled in Trafalgar-square, where Socialist speeches were delivered. In the afternoon a body of men and boys proceeded to Westminster Abbey, where many of them indulged in unseemly observations. The crowd again collected in Trafalgar-square, where the Socialist orators resumed their speeches, but at dusk the Square was cleared by the police without any violent disorder being caused. The meetings have since been continued daily and processions have marched through the streets, but no serious rioting has occurred.

An old gentleman, living near Hereford, was fatally injured by two burglars, who broke into his house, and a man has been arrested on suspicion at Birmingham.

An explosion occurred on Monday night at the Walker Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and six men working in the pit were killed ; the remaining three were badly burnt, and two of them have since died.

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Hort has been elected as Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University in succession to the late Dr. Swainson.

Mr. Spurgeon has announced his withdrawal from the Baptist Union, being dissatisfied with its action on his charges of spiritual and theological decline among the ministry.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket were won on Tuesday by Mr. Vyner's Gloriation, beating Bendigo and 18 other horses.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, having published his intention of addressing a meeting at Woodford on the subject of evictions on the Clanricarde estate, a prohibitory notice was issued by the Government; but Mr. Blunt persisted in his intention, and, refusing to withdraw, he was taken into custody by the police. The crowd became excited and violent, and many persons were hurt. Mr. Blunt has since been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but has appealed and been released on bail.

Mr. Sheehy, M.P., and Mr. Cox, M.P., are to be prosecuted for their recent speeches at Kildysart, and the Nationalist newspapers have been warned against publishing notices of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

A meeting announced to be held on Tuesday in the Court-house, Cork, was prohibited by the Government, but the scene was transferred to the Victoria Hotel, where Mr. Dillon, M.P., and others inveighed against the appeal of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., being heard by the Recorder of Cork. At the close of the meeting police notices were served on Mr. Dillon, the hotel-keeper, and others.

Mr. Walsh, proprietor of the *Wexford People*, was convicted of publishing in that newspaper an article inciting persons to take part in unlawful assemblies, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. He was, however, released on bail pending an appeal.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. H. J. Tempier, Ben. Ret. ; Col. J. A. M. Biggs, Ben. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. T.S. Magan, M.S. Corps ; Col. E. Baynes, Bo. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. R. Cowpar, Bo. Ret. ; Sir P. E. Wodehouse G.C.S.I., K.C.B. ; Sir H. W. Gordon, K.C.B. ; Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B. ; the Rev. Sir G. Wilmot-Horton ; the Rev. E. Thring ; Mr. M. Beere, Q.C. ; Mr. D. Ross, Q.C. ; Mr. C. Seeley, J.P. ; Lady Adeliza Norman.

A CONVENTION between Great Britain and France has been agreed to maintaining the resolutions of the Conference of 1885, and further providing that no act of war or disembarkation of troops or warlike material shall be made on the Suez Canal or its approaches. With respect to the New Hebrides, the French troops are to retire from them, and the protection of Europeans shall be effected by British and French vessels.

The French Chambers re-assembled in Paris on Tuesday. In the Chamber of Deputies a motion for urgency for the appointment of a committee to examine into the charges of sale of decorations was resisted by the Government, but it was carried by a majority of 224 votes. The defeat of the Government has given rise to rumours that the President and the Ministry will resign, but there is no positive ground for them at present.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, speaking at a banquet on Tuesday in Turin, said his recent interview with Prince Bismarck had not resulted in any unfriendly resolutions against France, but had been directed towards insuring the maintenance of European peace.

According to a telegram from Moscow, the Czar has sent a message to the Minister at St. Petersburg, desiring that an immediate solution of the Bulgarian crisis should be found.

The Bulgarian Sobranje was opened yesterday by Prince Ferdinand, who, in his speech, spoke hopefully of the prospects of the country.

M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Premier, is about to proceed to Bucharest on a confidential mission from Prince Ferdinand to the King of Roumania.

A controversy is raging between the Servian and Bulgarian newspapers, in which very angry feeling is shown on both sides. It is complained that the Servian Ministry is seeking to forward Russian designs against Bulgaria.

The revolutionary movement on the Servian borders of Bulgaria has assumed a menacing appearance, and it is believed at Sofia that M. Ristics, the Servian Minister, is acting upon an understanding with the Russian Government.

The Royal and Imperial patients at Fredensborg, suffering from measles, are proceeding favourably.

The Italian expeditionary force for Abyssinia, numbering 6,000 men, will start in a few days.

Colonel Wodehouse made a reconnoissance from Wady Halfa, and found that a portion of the railway line had been broken up. He subsequently discovered a body of dervishes, with whom he had a slight skirmish. A large body of rebels have since attacked Wady Halfa, but were repulsed by the Egyptian troops with some loss.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Dominion Government has arranged for the conveyance of the mails to Japan from Great Britain by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Later news from the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition states that Mr. Stanley's party had advanced 150 miles up the Aruwimi River, and all were in excellent health.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRESS.

VISIT TO LORD RIPON.

GREETED with great popular enthusiasm at every stations through which he passed Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, Oct. 25, tavelled from Sudbury Hall Derby, to visit the Marquis of Ripon at Studley Royal for a few days. At Sheffield a great crowd cheered until exhaustion forced them to stop. At Normanton he was presented with an address, and at Leeds there was a demonstration on a gigantic scale. The members of the Leeds United Liberal Association had prepared one address, and the Irishmen of the town another. The station was crammed long before the hour at which Mr. Gladstone was expected to arrive. Mr. Gladstone was still very weak, and had resisted all efforts on the part of his admirers to draw forth a speech, but at Leeds he said a few words in a conversational tone.

OCNFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Events, he observed, are ripening. From week to week the deplorable policy of the Government will go on from bad to worse ; and it is an excuse to be made for any outrage the Government commits now that it only grows out of previous outrages. And that I cannot deny. I cannot deny that the conduct of Woodford grows out of the conduct of Mitchelstown ; the conduct of Mitchelstown grew out of the conduct of Ennis ; the conduct of Ennis grew out of the conduct of the Coercion Bill ; and the Coercion Bill, outrageous as it is, grew out of the determination to refuse Home Rule. What is desirable is that people should see the close and simple connection between these things, and understand that it is one entire question with which they have to deal. They do understand, I believe, and the light is flowing in powerful currents all through the country, with even a greater rapidity than we might have ventured to assume. We can none of us be too thankful at the astonishing progress which has been made—a progress which is now becoming so steady, that, for my own part, it relieves me of any anxiety I might ever have entertained—if I ever did entertain it, I did not entertain it much—of a very prolonged struggle in this matter.

At Ripon Mr Gladstone's reception was very cordial. Before proceeding to Studley Royal, the right hon. gentleman drove to the Town Hall at Ripon, to meet a number of local Liberals. In addressing them he said.

PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD BE TESTED.

No person, I think, can fail to perceive that a state, as we think, of wholesome and undoubtedly a very decisive process is going forward throughout the country. [Cheers.] Our friends are fond now of adverting to a topic which does not at all appear to be so acceptable to gentlemen of the other party—that is, the topic of by elections. We are heartily glad that now and then—and I think for us the more frequently the better—[laughter] — Parliamentary vacancies should occur, in order that there may be some means given to test the course of opinion in the country. I need not say to you, ladies and gentlemen, how satisfactory that testing process has been during the last four or six months, thus affording us evidence the cogency of which no one ventures altogether to deny ; and it is good for us as a party that it should be cogent, and it is good for the whole country that it should be cogent.

HICH IS WTHE REAL SEPARATIST PARTY ?

Now, you will have observed that a great license has been taken by our opponents on this occasion—I should say a very great license indeed—in the nature of the designation they apply to us. We have not sought to apply to them disrespectful designations. (Hear, hear.) But they have applied to us, and they systematically apply to us, a designation which is in the highest degree disrespectful. They call us the "Separatist Party." (Laughter.) Well, now, gentlemen, in my opinion, we have an infinitely better right to call them the Separatist party—(cheers)—than they have to apply that name to us. But I should be ashamed to call them the "Separatist party"—(hear, hear)—and I should be ashamed to call them the "Separatist party," although from the bottom of my heart I believe that their sayings and ways are all tending to separation, and calculated to produce it, if indeed it be possible. And yet, though I believe all that, I feel that to apply to them such a name would be exceeding the just license of politics. (Cheers.) I wish those gentlemen would a little consider there are such things as bounds to the just license of politics. (Cheers.) I likewise resent very much the practice of some who think they do justice to the great Liberal party of this country, or at least to nineteen-twentieths of it, in calling it Gladstonian. (Laughter and hear, hear.) We never call it so. I deny it is a Gladstonian party ; and I myself am not a Gladstonian. Loud laughter.)

TORY CONVERSIONS.

Alluding to Tory conversions in the past, he remarked :—

I think it is very likely you will see the same thing will happen again. (Cheers.) And not only that, but that after they have joined you what will come about will be, first, they will say, "Oh, we never never really objected to it—(laughter)—but we objected to the stupid way of doing it." That is the first stage. When the repentance has taken place—I am sorry to say repentance in these political cases is not accompanied, as it ought always to be, with humility ; but never mind that if we get the right thing done—they will first tell us they did not object to the thing, but to the stupid way of doing it. But what they will next say will be that they always really approved of the thing, only they did not like to say so. (Cheers.) And they will go on with one of these things after another until at last they will affirm that they never objected to it at all.

THE FUTURE.

This is going a good way into the future ; but, is a future towards which we are visibly travelling. (Hear, hear.) We have not got to the end of our journey. We are associated in what I for one do not scruple to say I look upon as a just and as a sacred cause—(hear, hear)—as a cause which it is an honour to promote, as a cause which it is a heavy calamity and misfortune to to be engaged in resisting as a cause which is rapidly vindicating itself, as being not only the watchword of a party, but the necessary condition to the peace and happiness and consolidation of the Empire. I thank you. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The cheering was renewed with augmented warmth when the right hon. gentleman rose to leave the hall, and many of his admirers pressed to the front in order to grasp him by the hand. On leaving the Town Hall Mr. Gladstone and his party drove with Lord Ripon to his seat at Studley Royal, near Ripon, where a stay of several days will be made. It was the desire of Mr. Gladstone that he shall have complete rest and quiet during the next few days.

LORD HARTINGTON CENSURING MR. GLADSTONE.

Lord Hartington addressed three thousand persons in the Mechanics Institute, Nothingham, on October 24. The Duke of St. Albans presided. Lord Hartington opened his speech with a reference to the national Liberal Federation which he argued was completely under the domination of Mr. Gladstone :—

THE DISESTABLISHMENT BRIBE.

The Home Rule plan which the National Federation representing the Home Rule party in this country, is prepared to support is Home Rule founded upon the principle of the bill of last year, and such modifications only will be entertained in the bill as shall be directed and agreed to by Mr. Gladstone ; and so far from being willing to discuss either with us or even with any of his own supporters the modifications which might be made to the scheme of last year, Mr. Gladstone re ards such an invitation to walk into a trap. (Cheers.) And I think that after these instructions the Liberal Unionist who is prepared to haul down his colours is one who himself is prepared to walk with his eyes wide open into a trap. (Cheers and laughter.) The Marquis proceeded to say that he would not discuss the new political programme adopted at the conference. It showed that the steam on the Irish question was going low. (Laughter and cheers.) But, speaking of Mr. Gladstone's treatment of Disestablishment he remarked : I don't think it is possible to call to mind anything so cynical as the manner in which these questions of great national and imperial importance, as well as of supreme local interest, were put up the other day for auction—loud (cheers and laughter)—were put up for auction for sale to the highest bidder in Home Rulevotes. (Cheers.) Lord Hartington read the passage of Mr Gladstone's speech in question, adding—Now, gentlemen, I ask you what is that but the holding out of a bribe—cheers—a simple, undisguised, and naked bribe—a voice—"No," and cries of "Yes"—to those in Scotland who are conscientious advocates of Disestablishment, and to tell them that the settlement of their question shall depend, not upon the merits of the case, not upon the justice of the expediency of the case, but upon the amount of support which Scotland can be prevailed upon, or can be bribed, to bring to the cause of HomeRule in Ireland ? Cheers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW PROGRAMME.

The speaker then alluded in a somewhat sneering manner to Mr Gladstone's last programme, and to his programme of 1885, saying in effect that such declarations were a matter of mere political expediency and did not much influence the policy of the party. Passing next to the ex-Premier's picture of the state of Ireland and the administration of law there, the Marquis of Hartington said—I maintain that it was not an accurate description or a true picture. (Cheers.) I do not for one moment admit the accuracy of the facts and theories which Mr Gladstone brought forward, as it seems to me, on very insufficient, very partial, and very biased evidence. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship severely blamed the way in which, without evidence or proof, Mr. Gladstone had condemned the police in the execution of their duty, and had even indicated the sentence that should be inflicted on them. The Government under which we now lived was as near an approach as existed in the world to a pure democracy, and if Mr. Gladstone's views of the situation were correct of what was there any need but a little patience on the part of Ireland. The people of this country, whatever they might concede to justice or reason or argument, would yield nothing to violence or contempt of the law. The Unionists would not give up the trust committed to them, and, come what might, he was certain the people of England and Scotland would never desert or betray the minority.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ANSWERING MR. GLADSTONE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL addressed a meeting of about five thousand persons in the Circus at Newcastle on Oct. 22. The following is a summarised report of his remarks :—

A BONA FIDE EFFORT TO GOVERN IRELAND

He observed that it was said by Mr. Gladstone's supporters—that the Tory party were prone to coercion, and that the Tory Government precipitately recurred to the practices of the days of dark and tyrannical Toryism. So far from that being the case, the Tory Government made a *bona fide* effort to govern Ireland by the ordinary law. They did not have recourse to what was called "coercion" until after the wide adoption of the "Plan of Campaign." Now, this Plan of Campaign was precisely similar to the no-rent manifesto of 1881. Mr. Gladstone, the other day at Derby, had the extraordinary daring to assert that the Irish party of to-day had totally changed from the Irish party of 1881. As well might they expect the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots. (Laughter.) The Tory Government had shown more patience, forbearance and reluctance to resort to extreme measures than did the Government of which Mr. Gladstone was the head. (Cheers.)

THE LAND LEAGUE AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IDENTICAL.

Mr. Gladstone asserted that the Irish party had changed its methods. He (Lord Randolph) asserted that the Nationol League of the present day and the Land League of Mr. Gladstone's day were one and the same body, not differing in the smallest respect. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Unionist party, at the last election, pledged themselves that they would not have recourse to coercion in Ireland. He (Lord Randolph) declared that assertion was profoundly false. (Cheers.) He defied Mr. Gladstone, or any of his followers, to quote from one single speech of any responsible leader of the Unionist party at the last election any single sentence which by any strength of imagination or exercise of ingenuity could be twisted into a pledge not to have recourse to coercion in the event of disorder in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, the assertion was absolutely nonsensical. A pledge against coercion could not be given by any Government.

THE USE OF INFORMERS.

Mr. Gladstone also had denounced the police for using informers. But were they to be squeamish in dealing with secret societies formed for murder and outrage ? (Cheers.) They must meet these fiends in human form with their own weapons. (Cheers.) Even if it were proved—which he did not think it would be—that the police had laid a trap for moonlighters, he would still aver that they were only doing their duty. (Hear, hear.) Any step which the police took to clear Clare and Kerry from the frightful incubus of secret societies existing for murder would be justified by public opinion. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's mind seemed hopelessly poisoned against the police, not only of Ireland, but of the whole United Kingdom. Even if he had a case against them, common justice would dictate the use of temporate language, because if the police had been brought to loggerheads with the Irish people, it was in carrying out the coercion policy which marked every year of Mr. Gladstone's former Government. (Cheers.) He knew from actual official knowledge that there were in London and many other large towns Socialistic and other associations which the police had to watch night and day or the safety of society would be endangered. The police therefore were entitled to the generous appreciation of the British public. England, surrounded by colossal States with mighty armies, was not invulnerable. Her resources were not inexhaustible. There

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A BARGAIN.—A handsome Crystal-faced Lever Watch in heavy Gold Case showing the different Times in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Paris and London, with independent Seconds guaranteed to keep most accurate Time, Rs. 40 only. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS CARDS!! Such rare designs at such wonderfully Cheap Prices. Seldom to be seen in any house in India, every one says so.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, from November 15th to March 15th, the DELL, MATUERAN, Rent for whole period Rs. 150. Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Matheran.

MILLES J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large assortment of Epaulettes, Lovers' Knots, Throatlets, Pendents in Silk Braid and Shoulder Jet.

ICES, Wines and Spirits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and English Sweets, Birthday, Christmas and New Year Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO THE DEAF.—A person who was cured of Deafness of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send the description of it free to any person who applies. Address:—J. H. NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N.W. England.

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LOST, on Saturday evening, at Parel House, or on road thence to Byculla Club, Pearl and Diamond Stud. Reward on returning it to HALL CLERK, Byculla Club.

Y. W. C. A.—A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT will be OPENED in connexion with the Y. W. C. A. Institute on Nov. 14th. Applications for admission to be made to Mrs. REAN, 8, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE "UNITED SERVICE" TROUSERS STRETCHER.—By its use Trousers will retain an appearance equal to new. Brass Rods, Rs. 4-8. Best Electroplated, Rs. 5-8.
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A most beautiful selection just opened out—
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CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Caramels, Turkish Delight, Everton Toffee, Barley Sugar, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

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THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., in Liquidation.—Selling off at greatly REDUCED PRICES its entire Miscellaneous Stock. Inspection invited and reasonable offers solicited.

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JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 13, Forbes Street.

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AUCTION SALE, November 15, NARAYAN COTTON MILLS (in Liquidation): Land, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Stores &c. For particulars apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, or at Mill premises at Chowpati.

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Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of S. I. S. N. Co. on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m.,
A quantity of grain and other sweepings.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

10 bales coloured cotton cloth.
1 " coloured woollen cloth.
3 " grey dhoties.
5 " twist.
3 " grey shirtings.
2 " white and coloured handkerchiefs.
4 cases coloured prints.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NURBUDDA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., SITUATED AT BROACH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st Nov. 1887, at 4 p. m. at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Bombay.

The mill of the Nurbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach.

The mill contains 19,616 spindles, 200 looms, 4 large boilers by W. and J. Yates, 1 small boiler, 1 large engine by Galloway, 1 small engine and 50 gins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the company or to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kesowjee Jadowjee.

The above mill is erected on Fazendary ground on a monthly rent of Rs. 121.

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Bombay, November 15, 1887.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HUNOOMAN LANE, FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15 instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by public auction, by order of the owner, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Hanooman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1313 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2174, Street No. 56, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under quit & ground rent No. 413, new No. 5481, old survey No. 7001, new survey No. 8740, and bounded on the east by the house of Nanabhoy Eduljee Bhomissa, on the west partly by the houses of Hergowan Gallianjee and partly by the house of Bhicajee Hurjiwan, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and the vacant ground of the late Bomanjee Limjee and on the south by a public passage leading to the said Hanooman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 15, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARRAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Mill at Chowpati THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th inst. of November, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property of the Narrayan Cotton Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

All that piece of land or cart, situate at Chowpati, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2151, and consisting of 5,412 square yards, be the same a little more or less, being a portion of the cart, formerly containing 3,930 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and the Municipality, respectively, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Hari Keshavji, deceased, on or towards the south by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the west by the property of Yadowjee Keshavjee and Hari Kothavjee, and on or towards the east by the properties formerly of Nacoda Rogay, Hasan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Ramjee Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee and Adumalli Sultanalli, and now belonging some to the said Nacoda Rogay, Hasan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee, Adumalli Sultanalli, and part to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and part to Government, which said, land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 319 and now under Nos. together with the buildings, godowns and outhouses standing thereon and the engines, boilers, machinery, plant and tools in the said premises and known as the Narrayan Cotton Mills, Ld.

The above property is held under a lease, dated the 1st day of January, 1861, for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st February, 1861. The lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Bandora Hill facing the sea, and adjoining the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Under instructions from W. Bullock, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., in one or more or lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

All that piece of valuable land situate on the western side of Bandora Hill and facing sea, comprising upwards of 11,000 square yards and admirably adapted for building purposes. The sites are unrivalled in their position and command an excellent view besides being shelt-red on the northern and Eastern sides. A good portion of the land is levelled and is ready, for building with quarried stones which are lying on the ground and which will be sold after the sale of the ground. There is a new and substantial built bungalow, with stabling, cook-room and servants' quarters, and a large pucka built fresh water well, which may be used by all the purchasers of the 3 lots into which the property has been divided as follows:—

LOT No. 1.—Contains about 2999 square yards and includes the bungalow without houses and the use of the well. The bungalow is let under a recent lease for 5 years and 4 months to E. Hayden Esq. at Rs. 140 per month.

LOT No. 2.—Contains 4602 square yards and is entered by a private road on the South-West sides of the property, specially reserved for that purpose with use of the well.

LOT No. 3.—Contains about 3867 square yards and is entered by private road on the northern side of the property, also having use of the well.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned, walnutwood harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, an English clock by Savoney and Sons, superior table ornaments, handsome flower-vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oilpaintings and oleographs, Hinks table and hanging lamps, &c., an English stove, &c., the property of W. BULLOCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 15, 1887

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

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OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
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Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

SATURDAY'S financial quotations from London show, as usual on that day, no exchange. In the Wheat and Seed markets also there was no further movement.

The Liverpool figures for the visible supply of Cotton missing on Saturday are now to hand and show an increase in the estimate of the total supply of 140,000 since the previous Friday, and a reduction in Surats of 12,000 bales. Compared with last year the total visible supply is now greater by 348,700 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	1,40,468
Do. Branches	Dec.	3,82,890
Other Deposits	Dec.	63,232
Government Securities	Dec.	994
Loans	Inc.	4,09,701
Bills Discounted	Inc.	3,01,366
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	3,06,825
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	6,14,344

The small reduction of some 6 lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance since last week is again due to trade requirements, which had become greater by 7¼ lakhs in the meantime. While this movement is too slight to be of importance, it goes to show (as we remarked last week) that we are drawing near a time of greater activity in Exports, and probably of less ease in the Money market. Some Cotton of the new season's growth has already come to market; and it is probable that a portion of the crop will have to be financed for earlier than usual.

COTTON.—European buyers are reported to have contracted for some 2,500 bales of New Cotton in the Bazaar yesterday, consisting of Broach (of which 1,000 bales are said to have been booked) at Rs. 204; "Fine" Dholleral, Bombay pressed, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 215; "Fully Good" at Rs. 207; and "Good" Dharwar, for May, at Rs. 207 per candy. This morning the market opened with a very quiet tone, which has prevailed throughout the day. Inquiry from exporting firms having subsided, quotations for new Cotton are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, though sellers are, generally speaking, firm at the decline. Contracts are reported for 1,000 bales "Good" Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 204; 1,000 bales "Good" Broach, for the same delivery, at Rs. 231 to 232; and 500 "Fine" Bengals, for January, at Rs. 174. 100 bales of Dhulia of the new crop, of "Fully Good" quality, have arrived and have been sold at Rs. 205. A few hundred bales of New Bengals are also reported to have come forward. Of old stuff the takings for local consumption to-day sum up 700 bales, consisting of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 172 to Rs. 185; and 200 Compta, at Rs. 160 to Rs. 162½ per candy.

The Chamber's Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports issued to-day are of a favourable complexion on the whole. Although the weather was still cloudy in parts of the Oomrawatee circle, there was no rain, and picking had commenced; and in the Bengal district, where the weather was bright and seasonable, it was general. In the Dholleral circle the weather was bright with no sign of rain; and at Broach the plants were flourishing and scarcely looked better. In the latter district a larger area than last year has been sown; but the current estimate of the outturn at present is a 12 annas crop.

WHEAT.—A good deal is reported to be doing in EkDani Wheat at the equivalent of Rs. 4-9 and Rs. 4-8 on Bazaar terms, for the two qualities, respectively. The only business doing in the new Crop is in Delhi No. 1, at Rs. 4-4 per cwt. The market generally is firm.

SEEDS are neglected by exporters, and otherwise there is only a small business passing. The market for all descriptions is quiet, and quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were follows:—

Cotton	865	bales.
Wheat	16,024	cwt.
Linseed	4,785	"
Rapeseed	2,947	"
Gingelly	4,603	"
Poppyseed	538	"

FREIGHTS are steady. April business is reported to have been done for choice ports at 20s. per ton, and for ready cargo we quote:—

Liverpool	16s. 3d. Cotton, 13s. 9d. Wheat per ton
London	15s. " "
Open Charter	13s. "
Havre	"
Dunkirk	13s. 9d. "
Antwerp	"
Marseilles	13s. "
Genoa	13s. 6d. "
Trieste & Venice	27s. 6d. " at Ex 2s. "

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's rates, and closes with rather a quiet feeling this evening, the latest telegrams from Calcutta reporting a quieter tone there. Our quotations are, however, the same as in the morning, and little business has been done. Bank demand forward is 1s. 4 13-16d. for this month, and 1-32d. per month higher, up to March Credits are 1s. 5 3-32d. for January, and 1s. 5¼d. for later delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79½d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Beyond a little speculative business in Fours for the account at 98⅛ we have heard of nothing doing to-day, and the market must be called quiet, with the cash price for this denomination steady at 99 3-16. 4½ per cents. are quoted at 102 1-21 nominal.

SHARES.—The general market continues quiet and unchanged, and in Mill Shares not much is being done. The tone of these, however, is steady when not firm, and the only transactions reported show an advance on previous quotations. City of Bombay and Manockji Petit are Rs. 5 higher; Jewraj Balloo and Oriental have moved up Rs. 2½; and Queen have advanced to Rs. 967½. In Press Shares, which are generally steady, but without fresh transactions, we note a rise of Rs. 25 in Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th Nov. as compared with the statement of the 5th Nov.:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 5. Rs.	Nov. 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,83,651	69,24,119
do. do. at Branches	17,04,833	13,21,943
Other Deposits	3,06,52,651	3,05,39,419
Post Bills	19,015	32,971
Cash Credits undrawn	13,79,114	13,38,268
	5,30,39,264	5,27,06,710
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	63,06,507	63,05,513
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	33,65,177	32,32,432
Loans, on Security of do.	31,84,199	35,93,000
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,795	5,285
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,53,18,103	1,56,19,474
Stamps	23,901	21,198
Dead Stock Rs. 5,85,837		
Amt. applied in reduction 4,85,000	3,00,837	3,00,837
Bullion	83,200	98,700
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,72,913	8,66,118
Cash and Currency Notes	2,32,79,597	2,26,65,253
	5,30,39,264	5,27,06,710

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tangs. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices,
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SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BIGNOLD—September 22, at Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Thomas Frank Bignold, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, aged 49.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOIR—November 13, at Nesbit Lane, Bombay, the wife of James Moir, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

MANISTY—Novembe 9, at Motihari, Behar, the wife of Mr G Eldon Manisty, C S, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

WE have nothing but praise for the promptitude and public spirit with which the good people of Karachi availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the visit of H. E the Viceroy to press upon his attention matters which the Government of India have been unable to regard from the Sind point of view. The Hydrabad-Pachpadra railway project has been in no wise cast down either by the despatch of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which showed that the railway could not possibly enable Karachi to compete with Bombay for the export of grain, the produce of the region within a radius of a hundred miles round Agra and Delhi, and that if made it could not pay a dividend. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce drew the attention of Lord Dufferin to the fact that Karachi was not only the natural seaport for a large and important area of this great Empire, but was "the only harbour of any importance, with the exception of Bombay, on the coast of Western India," and therefore occupies a very prominent position in the eyes of the commercial world generally. The off-hand reference to Bombay as a harbour which shares with Karachi a prominent position in the eyes of the comercial world shows that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce possesses a remarkably developed sense of proportion. It is as if Sussex patriotism were to speak of Brighton as the only city of any importance, with the exception of London, in the South-East of England. This pronounced sentiment of self-importance thrives naturally in that air of Karachi which the Viceroy has felt himself under the obligation of declaring to be exceptionally pleasant and invigorating. The Sind Sabha gravely suggests to his Excellency that the Government of India should make Karachi the capital of the Empire, and take up its abode in that great commercial and political centre. The claims of neither Calcutta nor Bombay were thought of sufficient importance to be brought into comparison with the Sind City as the site of the Indian metropolis of the future. Lord Dufferin expresses his fear that the proposal to transfer the Government of India to Karachi may flutter the hearts of the inhabitants of Calcutta, who are peculiarly sensitive to any proposal which endangers the metropolitan character of the City of Palaces. It must be admitted that, as compared with Calcutta, Karachi is not more eccentrically situated, and that it has the advantage of being three or four days nearer to Europe, to say nothing of the sanitary conditions involved in being situated in a healthy, if hot, desert of sand, instead of floating on an unhealthy marsh. We recommend these considerations to the ambitious castle-builders of Sind, who are nothing if not tenacious, and will not attach the same importance that Lord Dufferin does, to any fluttering of the dove-cotes of Calcutta, if by hook or by crook they can get the seat of Government fixed once for all at Karachi. They have, to speak seriously, quite as strong a case in support of that proposal, as they have for continuing to argue that the Government of India should connect the port with a grain-producing country which is nearer to Bombay and finds here its natural harbour of export. Lord Dufferin confesses that in questions of this kind, the Government of India always finds itself in an embarassing position. While on the one hand, places like Karachi insist upon railway extension, *coute que coute*, regardless of dividends, on the other, the Secretary of State, and the equally inexorable laws of profit and loss, forbid the expenditure of more money than the Government of India has to spare upon railways which will not pay four per cent. on their capital. The Viceroy is unable to hold out hopes that the decision of the Government in regard to the Pachpadra extension will be reconsidered. But he promises to go into the question in a thorough and earnest manner. This duty we have fulfilled to the best of our ability, and in accordance with our lights we discharged our consciences in the matter long before the Despatch of the Government embodying the decision arrived at by the Board of Works was drawn up. If with the co-operation of the native State of Jodhpore, the enterprise could be carried through without imposing on the Indian Budget a prohibited burden Bombay would be well pleased to find that the enterprise of placing this city in direct communication with Karachi can be successfully carried though without a violation of accepted principles of finance. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce complains that the existing system of railways connecting with Karachi enly place that port in communication with the extreme north-western portion of the Punjab which lies beyond the regular monsoon belt and is therefore subject to recurrent seasons of scanty rainfall and poor crops. It is therefore taken for granted that it is the duty of Government to make a railway across the desert to a part of the Punjab which is already in railway communication with the more important, and for all practical purposes more accessible port of Bombay, the steam-ferry on the Indus counterbalancing in point of time and cost the small mileage which would be saved by a railway going through a desert country with no local traffic which would enable that line to compete in through rates with the existing railways to Bombay. The enterprise of Karachi will, possibly, find its best outlet in utilising more fully the railways already constructed for military and political reasons along the frontier. Those railways will never pay commercially, but they exist, and the profit which the Government of India cannot hope to attain may be secured by turning them to account for supplying Beluchistan and Afghanistan with goods which will find their natural port of entry at Karachi, the accommodation of which has been confessedly enlarged beyond present commercial needs with a provident eye to future political emergencies. When all is said, Karachi has a right to boast that it is endowed with a railway system which has cost the Government forty-five millions sterling and is still undergoing a yearly development at the cost of the tax-payers of all India.

JUST twenty years since there were riots in London, similar to those which took place in the metropolis on Sunday in connection with the standing quarrel between the plebs and the Government as to the right of public meeting in the Parks and Squares. When the Reform demonstration organized by Mr. Edmund Beales was forbidden to enter Hyde Park on the ground that the park was Royal property, the result was a furious riot, and the tearing down of a couple of miles of the Park railings. Then as now there was severe fighting between the police and the Radicals; there were many taken to the hospitals, and many prisoners sentenced by Mr. Knox to "forty shillings or a month." Mr. Walpole shed tears at the Home Office at the thought of the effusion of blood, such as it was, or perhaps rather at the amount of bad blood which had been stirred up and might require shedding if the excitement were not appeased by the free concession, made then and there, of the right of peacable people to meet in Hyde Park to say their say on such questions as the reform of Parliament. Lord Beconsfield further utilised the occassion by a little later on "dishing the Whigs" with a reform bill which put the Conservatives out of office—to return them to power subsequently with a majority destined in its turn to disappear at another appeal to the fickle goddess. From that time till now the right of public meeting in Hyde Park or in Trafalgar Square, has not been contested; but Sir Charles Warren, or rather Mr. Henry Mathews, has apparently determined to change all that. The result is before us in the telegrams; there has been fighting in Trafalgar Square, which was occupied by the police who must have been attacked there, as the railings were broken down, and persistent attempts to hold the meeting are spoken of. The fighting extended to the Haymarket on the one side, and down the Strand on the other, the police charging the processions and dispersing them after a struggle in which a hundred of the demonstrators were so injured as to require treatment in the hospitals. The police also suffered, two constables being stabbed. Four hundred prisoners were made during the battle, and amongst them is Mr. Graham M. P. for North-West Lanarkshire, who was suspended in the closing hours of the late Session by the exasperated and indignant Speaker. Whether Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Walpole, if they were now living, would quite approve of all this and regard it as likely to win for the police and the ministry the goodwill and ready obedience of the working classes of the Metropolis, is open to question. Mr. Mathews and Sir Charles Warren have a free hand evidently. Lord Salisbury, it has been remarked by his friends, is strong in words always, and having spoken of "Stern Government" while the not very temperate or cool headed editors of the *St. James's Gazette* and the *Saturday Review* urge him on to be bold and resolute, he will not surrender this question of the right of public meeting without seeing what can be done by the police, sustained by "a body of horse and foot-guards." The question of chief interest to distant observers is whether the associations of working men throughout the country will be willing to make a surrender which certainly they would not have made in the days when Lord Beconsfield was in office and Mr. Spencer Walpole was in Downing Street. If they persist we may expect to hear of further rioting, of more wounded in the hospitals, and of many more hundred prisoners. We publish in another column the interesting episode at Woodford where Mr. Wilfred Blunt had his coat torn off by the police, to prevent him from addressing a meeting proclaimed by Mr. Balfour. His wife, Lady Ann Blunt, was seized by the throat and flung off the platform on to the ground for taking his part against the police. This incident will no doubt be turned to account in England to inflame the popular anger against the high handed measures which the Government deems it advisable to adopt.

THE popular idea regarding the native states of India is that, protected by the strong arm of British rule, they have no frontier difficulties to ruffle their susceptibilities and no foreign complications to cause them a moment's anxiety, and that not being haunted by the fear of an invasion or a revolution they have nothing to do but to grow fat and add to the fullness of a plethoric treasury. But popular notions, as Charles Lamb has shown us in his delightful "Essays of Elia," are frequently popular fallacies; and many of our readers will no doubt be a little surprised to learn that discordant notes are sometimes struck to disturb the harmony of the political relations of such a well-regulated family group as the Kattywar States. Cutch, for instance, has at the present moment two frontier problems to occupy the minds of its statesmen; but fortunately neither is very serious and there is good reason to hope that a satisfactory solution will be found without the necessity arising for resorting to measures more severe than an appeal to the Bombay Government or the Secretary of State. The other parties to the disputes are the neighbouring states of Morvi and Nowanugger, with whom, the Dewan tells us, in language less diplomatic than that of the Speech from the Throne, political relations last year were not so unfriendly as in previous years. The Administration Report does not enlighten us much as to why the relations with Nowanugger should not have been as cordial and as friendly as they were with Palunpore or Jhalawad, but it gives a long catalogue of grievances against Morvi. In the first place it is complained that Morvi has disregarded the orders of Government to maintain the *status quo* with reference to the huts at Womanea, which, though in the occupation of Cutch, were forcibly pulled down by Morvi; secondly, that, contrary to the orders of Government, it has levied taldan at Womanea; thirdly, that it has wrongfully attached the village of Bodki; and fourthly, that it has connived at, assisted, and encourged the chief's Gohel wife to retain wrongful possession of the village of Gala, which is described as part and parcel of the Lakadia estate. In one instance, at any rate, where cattle belonging to Morvi had trespassed within the Cutch village of Lakadia, the whole array of British authorities from the Political Agent to the Secretary of State have declared Morvi to have been in the wrong and have awarded damages to Cutch. It is now urged that the only real remedy for the disputes which are constantly cropping up between the two states is a complete separation of their interests. Both Cutch and Morvi desire it, and the Government is asked to adopt it. Any measure falling short of complete separation would, it is urged, fail to effect a cure of the existing evils.

THERE is something ominous in the aged Emperor of Germany summoning Prince Bismark to Berlin. The dread significance of the official bulletin, admitting that there is no longer any doubt that the affection of the throat from which the Crown Prince is suffering is cancerous receives an unmistakeable emphasis when the Chancellor of the Empire is called to the capital. It is now obvious that the dragnosis of Professor Virchow, who pronounced the affection to be cancer was well founded, and that Sir Morel Mackenzie was over sanguine in maintaining the contrary. The case resembles in this respect the difference of view between Professor Thompson, who maintained that there was no bullet lodged in General Garribaldi's foot and Dr. Nelaton who refuted that theory by inserting a porcelain probe into the wound, and made the lead of the bullet certify to the real fact, the hesitation of the Imperial relatives of the unfortunate Prince founded on their aversion to the extreme operation is an evidence of the little hope placed in its result.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has testified her sympathetic anxiety in regard to the serious condition of the Crown Prince, by telegraphing to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught apprising him that there is now but little ground to hope for termination of the illness from which His Imperial Highness is suffering.

WE understand there is a question of the vacant seat on the High Court Bench being filled temporarily by Mr. Farran until the permanent appointment be made on the return of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sergeant, now on leave.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Coromandel yesterday.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday after the autumn vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, presided in the First Division Court on the Original Side; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, who returned to Bombay at the beginning of the month, presided in the Second Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who acted for Mr. Justice Scott, has reverted to the office of Advocate-General. On the Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood sat in the First Division Court. The Second Division Court will sit on a successor being appointed to the Hon. Mr. Justice West.

IT is understood that after the Durbar ceremonies at Ahmedabad, next month, his Excellency the Governor

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS RIOTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In express defiance of the proclamation by the Commissioner of Police the Radical Societies in London made persistent attempts to hold a meeting to day in Trafalgar Square.

The mob having destroyed the railings, the police cleared the Square and formed a strong cordon round the place, several attempts by the crowd to force their way into the Square being frustrated.

As in the course of the afternoon the aspect of affairs became more threatening the police were reinforced by a body of horse and foot guards. Several arrests were made as the crowd was dispersing.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Further details of the rioting that took place on Sunday show that the police encountered and broke through some bodies of the Radical Societies marching in procession to Trafalgar Square.

A desperate conflict ensued down the Haymarket, along the Strand, and in Parliament Square, the police coming off victorious.

Upwards of one hundred persons were taken to the hospitals for treatment of wounds received in the affray, and the police made about four hundred arrests, among whom was Mr. Graham, M.P. for North-West Lanarkshire.

Two policemen were stabbed, and many seriously injured in the course of the struggle.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

The latest reports regarding the Crown Prince state that Sir Morel Mackenzie starts for London to-day and, as at present arranged, he will return to San Remo in December.

It is stated that his Royal Highness and the members of his family are averse to allowing any extreme operation to be performed.

The Prince's composure under his dreadful malady is said to be marvellous.

PRINCE BISMARCK SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

The Emperor William has summoned Prince Bismarck to Berlin.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE SATARA SABHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Nov. 14.

An influential meeting of the inhabitants of Satara was held yesterday in the Native General Library for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Madras National Congress. Certain leading gentlemen were chosen, and a few important subjects proposed for the consideration of the Congress.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 14.

The Vikar-Ool-Umrah's team beat Bombay by five goals to nothing. Bombay was outpaced.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

To-day Lady Dufferin visited the Karachi Grammar School and the Convent School, and afterwards had an interview with Mir Hassan Ali Khan, the chief Mir of Sind, and other Sindhi gentlemen, to learn what was being done by the Native community in Sind to promote the objects of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

In the afternoon Lord Dufferin laid the foundation stones of the Sind Arts College and the Mahomedan Madrassa. The attendance of natives at both places was very large, several Mirs of Sind and the leading native gentlemen being present. A large number of European ladies and gentlemen were also present. Great pains had been taken with the decorations and arrangements, but at the College the occasional crashing of benches loaded with natives occasioned some disorder.

A guard of the Yorkshire Regiment presented arms and salutes were fired on his Excellency's arrival; reports were also read showing the origin and objects of each institution and the stage of progress at which they had arrived. The following were the addresses delivered by his Excellency:—

The College Speech:—His Excellency said it has so often been my good fortune during the last three years to express my sympathy in the cause of education and to admire those who in every direction in this country are using all efforts in making most liberal donations to promote it that it is superfluous on this occasion to go over the same ground. All I needed say is, I am delighted to find that in this province, whose inhabitants undoubtedly have to contend against many difficulties, that local energy and private liberality are making amends for whatever Providence has denied. In these days of struggle for existence is becoming so severe among all classes that the wisest thing for those concerned in the future rising generation is to spare no pains to enable those in whom they are interested to acquire that education which can alone fit them for independent positions. I have examined with very great pleasure the ground plans of the future building, and it is a fortunate circumstance that Karachi has been able to supply the talent necessary for its construction. I must also express great admiration for the noble example set by those two eminent natives (Dayaram Jethmal and Oodiram Moolchund)—one, alas, for ever passed from amongst us, whose memory will be perpetually preserved by the name about to be given to the College. I esteem it a very great privilege that I should have been allowed to become associated in such a work with one of the best friends of Education that can be found anywhere in India, Lord Reay, your estimable Governor.

After thanking those present for the patience with which they had listened to him the Viceroy then performed the ceremoney of laying the stone.

The Madrassa Speech:—One of the first circumstances brought to my knowledge on landing in Bombay was the unfortunate fact that owing to circumstances over which they had no control the Mahomedan population throughout India was somewhat backward in the race of life as compared with their competitors of other creeds and communities, and the more I went into the subject the more deeply I became convinced that, however willing Government might be to offer the Mahomedan community the same advantages as the other inhabitants in India, the real remedy for the state of things lay rather in their own hands. I am therefore heartily glad to have this opportunity of publicly congratulating Syed Hassan Ali and other public-spirited gentlemen who have been associated with him in this work on having arrived at the present stage. I am also very glad to find that the gentleman, for whose talent and character I entertain the most profound respect and between whom and myself there exists most sincere friendship, Mr. Amirali of Calcutta, should have lent his valuable aid, as he always does when the interests of the Mahomedans are at stake, to this noble enterprise. His Excellency then announced that while he remained in India he would give silver and bronze medals, both for the Sind College and the Madrassa, to be competed for under whatever conditions the authorities of these Institutions might think best.

The ceremony of laying the stone was then performed and the assembly broke up.

The College will be named the Dayaram Jethmal College, and has been designed by Mr. Strahan, Engineer to the Municipality, and promises to be a most handsome building.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Ross-Morgan case commenced to-day at the High Court before the Hon. Chief Justice Collins and a special jury composed of four mercantile men, three officials, and Reuter's agent.

Eight jurymen were challenged before the jury was completed. Mr. Shaw, the Crown prosecutor, with Mr. Norton prosecuted.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Willie Grant defended.

Mr. Ross pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Shaw having opened the case, Mr. Morgan was called and examined.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp left this for Poona yesterday, much sooner than it was expected. A grand dinner was given in his honour by Shett Framjee Pestonjee Vakeel in Shahibag. The garden was tastefully illuminated. The Ahmedabad club dinner and other evening parties that were to follow had to be given up. Almost all the leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad escorted the venerable Dastoor to the station, and he was literally loaded with flowers. The Parsees of Abu interviewed the High Priest in the mail train on his way to Ahmedabad and presented him with a shawl.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived here to-day.

Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ do. do.	71 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	43 15-16

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by her three children, arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer yesterday. The Coromandel was expected to be in the harbour by 8 a. m., when a Royal guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the East York-shire Regiment, was in attendance at the Apollo Bunder The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher. Equerry-in-waiting, and Captain Herbert, aide-de-camp, came to the bunder at that time; and Captain Hamilton, aide-de-camp to Lord Reay, was present on behalf of Government. There was, however, no signal of the Coromandel being in sight; and the Duke's party had to wait nearly three hours on the premises of the Bombay Yacht Club. The guard of honour also remained at the bunder during that time. As the steamer entered the harbour, the Duke's party proceeded to her with Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, in the steam launch Bee, and returned with the Duchess and her children to the Apollo Bunder about 12 o'clock. Among those persent at the pier head to welcome Her Royal Highness were Sir Henry and Lady Morland; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Mr. H. Bartels, the Consul General for Germany; Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Mr. Harold King, Colonel Forteath, commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Smyth, Captain Roupel, Captain McMahon, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Falle, R.A., Captain Edwards, I.M., Captain Ayes, I.M., &c. As the Duches reached the top of the landing steps she shooks hands with Sir Henry Morland and graciously accepted from Lady Morland a huge bouquet of rare flowers representing the Duches's colours Her Royal Highness also shook hands with Mr. H. Bartels, Sir Jamsetjee Jejebhoy, Mr. Harold King, Prince Samatsingjee, and others. The Duke and Duchess and two of their children got into a carriage and pair, but the horses obstinately refused to move away, and some anxiety was felt lest the carriage and its occupants might come to harm. The party left the carriage and proceeded in Sir Jamsetjee's carriage, which was placed at ther disposal, to the residence of Captain Hext on the premises of H. M. Dockyard A Royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the saluting Battery in connection with the Duchess's arrival. Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone arrived by the Coromandel, and will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for some days,

DEPARTURE FOR POONA.

Their Royal Highnesses left for Poona by the Madras Mail which steamed out of the Victoria terminus twenty-five minutes after it usual time, half past one, having been detained for the English mail. Accommodation was provided for the Royal party in His Excellency, the Governor's commodions saloon carriage, which was attached to the train. In the morning, there was no official reception. At the departure of the Duke and Duchess was private, a few officials and several of the railway authorities attending. Col. Forteath, Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor, Col. Postman, Superintendent of Railway Police, Captains Roupell Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Conder and Keily being among those who were present. General Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and the Duke's staff also left by the same train. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the Duke's departure.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

PROBABLY, never, save in the crisis of a general election, was there so much speaking by leading politicians of both parties as there has been this week. All the best men on either side, that is, the most "popular" speakers, have said their say. The Home Rulers were in the majority, but, then, they are the attacking force and are bound to keep themselves in evidence. There has, mainly, been but one topic in all the speech-making. If I refrain from mentioning it the reason is, I should like to give your readers the mental strain of trying to guess what all the talking can have been about. They will not need to read every one of the speeches before they solve the problem. Mentioning "all the speeches" I am impelled to say that in "the land of the lotus and of slippered ease" (that is, your land of India) there may be some one who will obtain a file of the *Times* and who will read all that has, during this fateful week, been uttered on the topic which I will not mention. If you have such a one in your midst I beseech you to make much of him. His like will not be found in the British Isles. I reckon a fairly large number of men among my acquaintances,—one, an Anglo-Chinese merchant of currency ideas, much leisure, and unanimous newspaper reading; I have asked them, I have asked him, whether they have, whether he has, read *all* the speeches. Hagael, the Syrian, spoke not more scornfully when he asked, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?" than did my friends when I put the question I have recorded. Indeed, I found it advisable to change the subject as speedily as might be. The speeches, I repeat, have not, as a whole, been read, but, paradox as it may seem, they have all been read. Everybody has suited himself, with the result that stiff necks have become stiffer, no converts have been made, and every one is more fully persuaded than ever that his champions have said the only good things and the only unanswerable things in the campaign. And herein is evidenced a fact of no small importance, though the evidence is beneath the surface. No politician of note or sections of a party have changed sides because, say, of Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Nottingham or of Lord Hartington's rejoinder. There has been nothing—on the surface—in the political world comparable with Mr. Spurgeon's secession from the Baptist Union, a religious incident which looks large but is of slight importance, the Baptist Union having no controlling or coercive power. Nevertheless, the "movement" in the political world is exceedingly serious. This week has set the seal on all hope of reunion in the Liberal Party. While Mr. Gladstone lives, and until Home Rule has been granted or desired with a vehemence and force which admit of no doubt, the ranks which knew Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Goschen will know them no more. The "movement" I refer to is almost imperceptible from the outsider. But if any one will take the trouble to keep a record such as that which tells the downward history of Alpine avalanches and will examine that record he will find unmistakeable proof of clearage, of a widening space, of a gulf daily growing wider and becoming impassable. Home Rulers of the more discerning sort, who are ready to admit this state of things when pressed upon them, profess not in the least to care. They are confident that they can get a majority at the next general election against Tories and Liberal Unionists combined. Official Liberals are especially confident. I met a man last evening who had just come from an interview with Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P. He asked me, "How do you read the situation?" and added, "I, myself, am puzzled, but Arnold Morley isn't. I have just left him and he is superbly confident of the future. And, really, I can't see the ground of his confidence." I must confess to sharing in the dubious belief thus expressed. At least, I do so to this extent. When I find, as I do, my Conservative friends very doubtful as to the future and not at all sure that Home Rule is not inevitable, I cannot help feeling that theirs is not the spirit which ensures victory.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's sentence of two months' imprisonment was not unexpected. A Resident Magistrate would not have been so determined as Mr. Byrne was to put down the English Home Rule Union meeting if he had not known his brother R. M.'s were ready to back up his action. Of course, Mr. Blunt has not gone to prison. Not going to prison seems to be the—appropriately Irish—end of most of the prosecutions undertaken and convictions obtained by the Government. He has appealed and is out on bail. His offence being one against the common law, the summary provisions of the Crimes Act did not apply. So far as his political interests are concerned, in my opinion at least, Mr. Blunt has made a mistake in not trying a plank bed. You will see from the news columns of your English contemporaries that Arabi's friend and protector is one of four or five prominent politicians who asked to address the Liberal Electors of Deptford with a view to selection as the Home Rule candidate to fight Mr. Evelyn's vacated seat. If Mr. Blunt had gone to gaol and had, in his impassioned style, written an address from his cell he would have distanced all competitors and have been certain of success. Even now I should not like to say that the notoriety this incident has given him will not be all-sufficient. Lord Randolph Churchill's reference to his friend of recent days was not very complimentary to that friend. Two years ago Mr. Blunt could do almost anything he pleased with the whilom Secretary of State for India. Had Lord Randolph remained long at the India Office and Mr. Blunt's ascendancy over him continued you would have had some rare sensations. In that case Sir Lepel Griffin could have found some one of tougher metal and of higher position to whom to apply a few of the epithets with which he felled Mr. Blunt in a remarkable communication to a London paper. Whatever one may think of Wilfrid Blunt's discretion and good sense no one can doubt he possesses uncommon generosity. Mr. A. M. Broadley who, as Mr. Yates's coadjutor in conducting the *World*, is no friend of or believer in Home Rule or Home Rulers, in a letter which he wrote yesterday, says that Mr. Blunt spent £5,000 in defending Arabi and his friends; in fact, he gave Arabi's counsel *carte blanche* in respect to everything except a compromise.

November is the month the *quintuncs* have for a long time fixed upon as the period in which we shall see a reconstructed Ministry and a revival of the Government of all the talents known to politicians of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Consequently, as we near the first of the Gunpowder Plot month, the political atmosphere is as thick almost with rumours as the real atmosphere is with fogs and mists of almost Egyptian darkness. So far as the airy rumours shape themselves at the moment Lord Hartington can be discerned as Premier, Lord Salisbury remains as Prime Minister to delight his country with more Suez-Canal-New-Hebrides surrenders, Lord Randolph Churchill is War Minister with his economy theories forgotten, Sir Henry James is——well, I don't know what Sir Henry James is to be, nor does anybody else, but he is sure to get something good. And so on, and so on. The shuffle is to be complete. If it is complete, then good-bye to "the Union of the Unionist Party." So many good Conservatives will have to be displaced that "caves," would be formed on every hand and great mutiny follow. So serious would the state of things become that it would render the continuance of the Government through another Session impossible. Mr. Gladstone is said to cherish confident hopes of the break-up of Lord Salisbury's administration before Midsummer next year. If the old man's hope is to be realized there is no better way of ensuring it than by including a large number of Unionists in the Government. One and all of them would have Mr. Goschen's experience and be compelled to go from pillar to post to get a seat. Every discomfiture would add greatly to the strength and hopefulness of the Opposition and a stumble on the part of the Government would be inevitable. These considerations are so obvious that I cannot but think they are present to the mind of the Conservative Party Managers. If they are thus present to the minds of the Whips you may be quite sure there will be no great shuffling of the Ministerial office pack. For such prudential reasons as I have given and others I might give I have been and am sceptical of great changes. Events will show how far I am right or wrong, but at present there is nothing to shake a healthy scepticism.

The announcement early in the week of the completion of the negotiations between the French and British Governments respecting the neutralisation of the Suez Canal and the evacuation of the New Hebrides, though somewhat of a surprise, created absolutely no sensation, indeed it has attracted even less attention and has been received with infinitely less satisfaction than in France. The reason of this is partly our preoccupation by affairs nearer home, and the English people are notoriously unable to think of more than one thing at a time. I am not so sure that if the Liberals had been in power instead of the Conservatives such a settlement as that just concluded by Lord Salisbury would have escaped severe criticism. The Liberals, so far as they have formed any opinion, are not disposed to find fault with an arrangement which does not very largely differ from what was proposed by Earl Granville; and they are perhaps not to be blamed for wishing to share whatever credit may be due to Lord Salisbury. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are not pleased with the British Foreign Secretary for consenting to make the neutralisation of the Suez Canal what looks like a *quid pro quo* for the withdrawal of the French soldiers from the New Hebrides, though it has been left as usual for the *St. James's Gazette* to give voice to their dissatisfaction. While the other Ministerial organs have mildly praised Lord Salisbury, Mr. Greenwood's paper has severely taken his lordship to task for "compromising" the crime committed by the French in sending troops to the New Hebrides. We can judge from this what the Ashmead Bartletts, the Marriotts, and others of their class would have said if their mouths were not sealed. It is not too much to say that they would have made the whole country ring with their denunciations of a Ministry which had truckled to France, and implored the constituencies to save the Empire from utter destruction by ousting from power the unpatriotic and traitorous Government. The tone of the French papers towards England has undergone a wonderful change for the better during the past few days, but how long will their present attitude continue? There are not wanting signs that in French political circles the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, is looked upon as a breakfast to be followed by a more substantial meal in the thorough and unqualified withdrawal of England from Egypt. In this connexion it is curious to note what a change has taken place in that great man, M. de Blowitz's opinion of the present astute French Minister of Foreign Affairs. When M. Flourens was called to the Quai d'Orsay the correspondent of the *Times* sneered at him as a mere clerk and predicted all sorts of disasters to France from the appointment of a man so utterly unfitted for the post. Now M. de Blowitz describes M. Flourens as a Minister "of good sense and fairness" who occupies an "important place among the supporters of the dignity of France and the friends of European peace." M. Flourens unexpectedly has turned out a great success, M. de Blowitz like many more persons is evidently of opinion that *la raison du plus fort est toujours la meilleure*.

Verily, the Nizam has his reward. To the moment of my writing he stands alone among the Princes of India who have come to the help of the mighty against the foes of the Paramount Power. His offer of twenty lakhs a year for three years is accepted with singular cordiality by the Viceroy, and the Queen-Empress communicates her gracious appreciation of his Highness's generosity. Criticism here is very much of a piece with criticism in India. While the majority of the papers which notice the offer do so in cordially appreciative terms there are those who hint dislike and hesitate to approve. The *St. James's Gazette* is the chief of the "damn-with-faint-praise" critics on this side. Your very able contemporary echoes observations made in Bombay which I have seen. The *St. James's*, however, goes farther than any Indian criticism, and shows how disquieting it is to have the Russian danger so pointedly indicated by a Feudatory and so freely acknowledged by the Viceroy. Henceforward the Russian advance on India enter into the warp and woof of daily life and administration of the Empire. I suppose you appreciate the significance of this fact on your side, but I have not yet seen any proof that you do. One thing is certain, you will be led on step by step to the adoption of larger and yet larger military schemes and the enlistment of larger and yet larger armies. What Germany and France find almost insupportable will India bear easily and well? It is doubtful. And, yet, to that complexion the Nizam's offer and the official recognition of Russia's proximity to the South-West frontier, it seems to an impartial observer in London, you must come sooner or later. The probability is in favour of sooner rather than later. His Highness's correspondence has been telegraphed from Hyderabad and published in the papers here. I wonder who, on this side—for, of course, the mistake must have been made here—is responsible for the blunder of sending the information to the newspapers of one political Party only and withholding it from those of the other Party? If it had not been that I take in papers representing both sides of English politics I might not have seen the correspondence. There is the chance that certain papers received the information but did not care to publish it. This, however, is scarcely likely. It is much more probable some one has blundered.

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's appointment to the Indian Council is not one on which Lord Cross can be congratulated. Sir Alexander's Indian career was scarcely of a character to entitle him to the distinction conferred upon him in his selection so long after he had left India. His career lay in Madras. That unfortunate Presidency in its dreadful year of suffering exactly a decade ago had nothing to thank its erstwhile Director of Public Instruction for. He was a member of the Viceroy's Council. When things were going from bad to worse south of the Nerbudda, and the most earnest efforts were being made in Madras to rouse the Supreme Government to a sense of the condition of things, the Duke of Buckingham and his Councillors did not receive that assistance from Sir Alexander which they had a right to expect. Nor, again, when the Viceroy visited Madras and Sir Alexander was in his train did the member of the party who had most local knowledge—or was supposed to have—prove of the most service. Quite contrariwise. Sir Stewart Bayley and Sir Charles Bernard were worth a dozen Alexander Arbuthnots. And, yet, there is a sense, judging from what I have written, in which as a member of the Indian Council Sir Alexander Arbuthnot is the right man in the right place. My respect for the Council prevents my being more explicit. Lord Cross is not distributing his Party patronage wisely. Surely Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has a claim on his leaders and might have expected the office given to the ex-official. There are those who would not be enthusiastic at Mr. Maclean's appointment, but if Party claims are worth anything "J. M. M.'s" far surpassed those of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot who, although he has worked for the Conservatives in Berkshire, has never spent his money over a contest and been beaten—for the glory of the cause and for the good of the country.

Your readers will not be astonished to see Dhuleep Singh's characteristic note to the *Standard* disclaiming any connexion with the manifesto of the "Indian Liberation Society," the authorship of which was so rashly attributed to him by the Paris correspondent of that journal. The Maharajah, who in some of his moods strongly reminds one of the Pichborne claimant, describes himself "Sovereign of the Sikh Nation and Implacable Foe of England," and appears to be in a by-no-means penitent frame of mind. The death of his friend and patron, M. Katkoff, has not had the effect so far that many of the Maharajah's former well-wishers in this country supposed. Lord Stanley of Alderley, a peer of generous instincts and a sincere friend of the native princes, recently blamed the Government in public for driving Dhuleep Singh into the arms of the Russians through their obstinacy in a mere money matter, but I fancy his Lordship is almost the only public man who feels any interest in the son of the Lion of the Punjab. The British public know little about him and care less.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi, whose return from Canada and the United States I mentioned last week, has arranged to leave for Bombay by the mail of the 18th of November. He would have left a week earlier if he could have obtained passages for himself and suite. His Highness tells me that he enjoyed the trip, but he considers Canada infinitely superior to the United States. Hear that ye Farnhams and Kittredges! Canada in the orderliness and cleanliness of its great towns reminded him more of England than did the big, unshapely, badly-paved cities of the United States. The Thakore of Limri, who went to America a week before his Highness of Morvi, and who had an interview with President and Mrs. Cleveland, has abandoned his intention of travelling to India by way of Japan, China, and the Straits Settlements. He is expected in England in a day or two. The Thakore of Morvi was astonished at the audacious intrusiveness of the American reporter, and, like the Duke of Marlborough, he has, with the aid of a newspaper cutting agency, collected a large number of specimens of trans-Atlantic journalism. On the whole, I believe, they are decidedly complimentary, which, I am afraid, cannot be said for all the cuttings which, it appears, his Grace of Marlborough professed to be so anxious to add to the archives of Blenheim Palace.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

APOLLO AT SEA.

THE mail steamer Coromandel brought to India yesterday a numerous and gifted cargo. By a happy inspiration the passengers organised, early in the voyage, a Committee of Amusements, which found an able and energetic President in Colonel Nutt. This grand Committee divided itself into special Committees one for dancing, one for music, another for athletic sports, and so on *ad infinitum*. In the course of the passage, it was decided by the Committee to issue a prize for the best poem on some one or other of the various agreeable episodes of the happy and prosperous voyage. It was found that the number of poets and poetesses exceeded expectation. Copies of verses came to hand which would make the fortune of a Magazine. The prize was awarded to "Amaryllis" to whose vigorous verse we accord accordingly the place of honor. We subjoin other ballads and lyrics taken very much at random, which will be found to establish the right of Bombay to dedicate to Apollo, that spot upon which all her citizens must first or last set foot. For other poems, we shall, on another occasion, find space and praise. We think it would be a good exercise of ingenuity on the part of our intelligent readers to find out from the style the personality of the writers of these interesting Souvenirs of the auspicious voyage of the Coromandel. If this sujestion is to be acted upon, we will trust to the discretion of Captain J Reeves, the Commander of that fine vessel, and to that of the genial president of the Committee of Amusement not to disclose prematurely the names of the writers.

PRIZE POEM.

I sing the voyage; not in ancient strain
Of those who hymned the terrors of the main.
When, in the early twilight of creation,
Man dimly ventured upon navigation;
When Neptune's self was signalled "God ahoy!"
Sir!"
When Venus rose; "What craft! Cant look;
feel coy Sir!"
When the rude Boreas, a blustering railer,
Shivered the timbers of the storm-tost sailor,
When amorous dolphins sported on the billow,
When Syrens sang, and mermaids rocked the
pillow:
Not in that strain; for since Britannia ruled
them
The waves discrowned the former God, who fooled
them;
Syrens there are, and sporting still on ocean;
But these are all above board, I've a notion;
Dangers surround; but though the wild waves
bump us
We trust to Captain Reeves, (and to his compass);
No naughty syren can I'm sure, get round *him*;
No mermaid gammon, and no shallows ground him,
Terrors there are; the stoutest courage shaking,
But of our own, and not of Neptune's making.
The flame that lurks beneath the lid of beauty,
The storm that bids the husband mind his duty,
The lightening gleaming in mammas stern eye
When soft Amanda lets a chance slip by,
The warning voice which cries though no one follow
"Five meals a day are more than man can swallow!"
These threaten still; but these are everywhere;
In middle ocean, as in mid May-Fair;
These then my muse rejects; for though these seem
Full of sweet thoughts, yet these are not my theme.
I sing the voyage, such as mortals know
Who take their tickets, by the P. and O,
The cross of Charing and the Channel crossing,
The big sea pitching, and the small boats tossing;
The sleeping car no human eye can sleep in,
The berth so small, my verse can scarcely creep in,
The sceptred Alps beneath his crown of snows,
Milan's fair and Garda's soft repose,
Venice by all her water nymphs attended;
(A little soap might—H'm—be recommended)
The food of Zagazig (which Burg'sch supposes
Was the real secret of the flight of Moses:)
The London partner of our cabin sleeping
In the best berth (our own) which still he's keeping;
The speculations as to names and calling,
The glass still rising and the drops still falling,
All this I sing; but while I still am singing,
Time passes, and the dinner bell is ringing;
The soup is simmering, the entrees cooling,
And hungry voices bid me leave off fooling."
Leave off! Oh yes! the journey'll soon be over
To far Bombay from distant cliffs of Dover.
Soon the last sweepstake on the run be counted;
Soon the last obstacle will be surmounted;
Soon on our tracks will set the latest sun;
Soon will our course—a 3 legged course—be run;
Soon the last knot of all will be unravelled;
Soon we shall cry "Tis over, we have travelled;"
Soon the last cock will find his feathers dusted;
Soon the last goose will have his eye adjusted;
(Ah! happy goose I wish some girl would try—
It's at her service!—to adjust my eye!)
Soon the last whisper from the blushing maid;
Soon the last "Don't *please!* O! I'm so afraid!"
Soon the last tug of war, alas! the tightest,
So tug ourselves from fairest and from brightest!
"Spite of your motto" (cries the voice of fate,)
"Quis separabit? I will separate!
"Gathered together for a little span;
"Again divided; lo! the fate of man!
"Go! scatter! travel over Hindostan!
"To pathless jungles or to cities go!
"To tropic heat or Himalayan snow!
"To Court, to camp to lonely frontier station;
Each to his calling, and his destination!"
Thus fate and we, an unresistful clay,
Pack up our traps and hasten to obey.
Yet ere we separate, one prayer invites us,
One wish, one vow, one common hope unites us;
May Heaven's light guide throughout her life's glad
day
The Royal Lady who has shared our way,
Whose gracious smile, our humble sports approve
Whose fair-faced children every heart must love.
(But most the babe whose tottering feet have found
A firmer foothold on our boarded ground,
Who, scarce escaped from nurse's rock and dandle
First learnt to walk upon our "Coromandel.")
For Her, whose children and whose subjects share
Alike a mother's and a monarch's care;
For these—for Him, whose loyal heart is beating
In true accord with those which wait its greeting
Let our last word be—as it still has been—
God speed the Connaughts! and God save the
Queen!

AMARYLLIS.

NOV. 12.

THOUGHTS AT SEA.

The evening sun has sunk amidst the waters of the
West
As ploughs the "Coromandel" o'er the Indian
Ocean's breast,
And as the twilight darker grows, as deepens fast
the gloaming
In fancy free, o'er land and sea, my thoughts are
distant roaming.

I seem to stand upon a strand where oft the East
wind braces,
Surrounded once again I am by well-loved forms
and faces,
I gaze upon the neighbouring hills, I hear the
curlews screaming;
Then, with a start, I sigh to find that I've been
only dreaming.

Portwards the North Star's low abode proclaims
with marked insistence
By sea and land twixt me and home how vast is
now the distance,
While ever I'm reminded by the screw's unceasing
motion
That with each moment wider grows the intervening Ocean.

Sail on good ship upon your course; as grows
the vogage longer,
May love for all I've left behind within me flames
the stronger,
Speed on old Time, fly quickly, fly the months and
years that sever
Me from my rooftree, kith and kin, my constant
prayer is ever.

Come, quickly come, the glorious age when back
again returning
To well-loved scenes, with joy I smile my home
once more discerning,
And while in tropic climes I roam, till comes that
golden morrow
May I and mine, by Might Divine, protected be
from sorrow

Day by day as I wander,
Month by month as I roam,
Fonder I'll grow and fonder
Of my wave-washed Northern home.

S.S. Coromandel, Nov. 12. NEMO.

THE JOURNEY FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

P. and O.
Very slow.

Red Sea heat
Dead beat.

Bombay
Hurray!

SOUL OF WIT.

JOURNEY FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

FYTTE—I.

With the mails we are speeding o'er the Channel
and land,
On our journey from England to hot Hindostan
The blue Mediterranean we are carried across
In the good ship Tanjore without damage or loss,
To the flies and the desert we say gladly farewell
And continue our journey in the Coromandel.

FYTTE—II (and last)

After Suez, a Committee kindly shows us the way,
To fill up the long weary hours of the day,
With quoits, Bull, and sports, and a Fancy Dress
Ball,
Which never allow any moment to pall.
Till Aden is passed and we're nearing Bombay
Where good-bye to our shipmates and friends we
must say.

"DYING DUCK."

S. S. Coromandel, Nov. 12.

A JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

Oh! Colonel Nutt my jo, John
When we were first acquent
I was on a P. and O. John
As towards the East we went.

It was you who bossed the show, John,
It was you who led the way,
On board that P. and O. John,
At every game of play.

In fact that journey's fun, John
To thee alone we owe
So you be the burden of my song
Oh, Colonel Nutt, my jo.

Bull, buckets, balls, athletic sports
All herald forth your fame,
There's not a lark about the ship
But's coupled with your name.

And since it's nearly o'er John
And land is hove in sight
A vote of thanks to thee, John
For many a happy night

Now we must totter off, John
But first of all we 'll go
And drink together ere we part
Oh! Colonel Nutt, my jo.

NUTCRACKER.

Not faster yonder chosen few
Speed India-wards their flight,
Not faster Coromandel's crew
Rushed to their posts when all looked blue
On board the other night;
Than I rush forth in rhyne to praise
The memory of our travelling days.

Oh! crowded vessel: how we sighed
When first we saw your deck,
With coils of rope along the side
And arm-chairs scattered far and wide
And people in them, sick;
All exiles from their native land
Seeking their luck on India's strand.

But ere two morns have passed away
All hasten to be friends,
All haste to bring without delay
Their various talents into play,
For life's enjoyment every day
On jovial fun depends.
Committee's aid is quickly lent
To cater for our merriment.

In revels high our days we spend,
High praiss we owe "The Seven,"
For games which make us all unbend
And jollities which only end
With darkness at "Eleven;"
Most ably worked that noble band
Led by their chairman's skilful hand.

Of dances and sports, of music played,
Of Ball and Quoits as well,
Where many a thundering score was made
And many a champion low was laid
T'were difficult to tell;
Enough to say that all enjoyed
A time of pleasure unalloyed.

And yesternight best "jink" of all
Created a surprise,
A most sucessful Fancy Ball
For married, single, great and small.
They all responded to the call
And wonder filled our eyes
And need I say that all the dresses
Were most unqualified successes.

Strangers are now no longer shy
But loth at last to say Goodbye.

BUNTING.

S. S. Coromandel, Nov. 1887.

Our brave Committee does its best
To keep us all alive.
We dance and sing, play quoits and ring,
Drink tea from four to five.

With tugs-of-war and sports galore
The day so quickly flies,
Each gallant man does all he can—
O'er obstacles he flies.

The ladies too, so sweet to view,
Take part in many a game:
To thread a needle, or men to wheedle—
To them it's all the same.

The ship doth race at such a pace,
At Bombay soon we'll be;
And there, you bet, we'll soon forget
The heat o' "the Red-hot Sea."

But the ladies fair, with looks so rare,
Ah, sure! we'll *not* forget 'em:
And when we part, then every heart
Will wofully regret 'em

All life, 'tis said, 's a masquerade
Which oft turns out a mess,
But our Fancy Ball you'll truly call
A very great success.

Tho' gay we've been, yet we have seen
The dangers of the deep,
And the Coromandel, so well they handle
That safe and sound we sleep.

So give a cheer and drop a tear
O'er the Captain and his men,
And when t'wards Home, next time we roam,
We'll hope to meet again.

BOMBAY DUCK.

THE return of M. de Staal to London, says correspondent, is far more interesting and impo tant than the disgust with which Herr Vambery finds his occupation gone in consequence of th useful publication by Sir West Ridgeway. In th Russian Ambassador we have a man of enormous developed common sense, a real friend to t peaceful interests of both empires—one whose on difficulty in this country is to understand t foundation of that Russophobia which perhaps individual has done more to promote than t pretentious Hungarian, whose letters have deceiv thousands of Englishmen into the belief that possessed a real, actual acquaintance with t places and the policy upon which he has sought lecture England into his ideas of her duty. M. Staal and Sir West Ridgeway are the true repr sentatives of English and Russian interests. T telegram of to-day contains Herr Vambery's o quoted Persian poetry, which is not more nor le absurd than the similar poetry which describe t mud-built and wretched hovels of Ispahan as t gem of all the world. Sir West Ridgeway's phot graph of Herat will probably prove the ruin Herr Vambery's reputation in this country, whi was pardonable when Englishmen had not in the own language a description of Herat written by English visitor.

THE *Independance Belge* publishes news fro the Congo which states that at the end of t month of August Mr. Stanley had made his w for one hundred and fifty-five miles up the Riv Aruwhimi. The despatch adds that Mr. Stanl was in excellent health and that the spirit his men was highly satisfactory. The above ne was brought to Stanley Pool by the steam Florida, which had been sent down to obta fresh supplies of provisions and men.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ARREST OF MR. WILFRED BLUNT.

There has been another exciting Sunday in Ireland. A proclaimed meeting at Woodford has been dispersed by the police after a severe fight, and Mr. Wilfred Blunt, a prominent member of the English Home Rule Union, and Mr. Roche, a poor law guardian, have been arrested. A Woodford correspondent describes the occurrence as follows :—

Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who is to the English Home Rule movement what Mr. Tim Harrington is to the National League, issued placards convening a meeting of the people of Galway under the auspices of the Home Rule Union, to be held in Woodford, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the cruel evictions on Lord Clanricarde's property, and intimated that the speakers would be all Englishmen. A messenger arrived from Dublin Castle with proclamations signed by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary, stating that the objects of the meeting would be intimidation and interference with and resistance to the law ; that the meeting would cause alarm and terror, and lead to a breach of the peace ; and that it should be suppressed and dispersed. On Sunday morning, Oct. 23rd, the people came in thousands long before the hour at which it was intended the meeting should take place. They found the village occupied by 110 police, drawn from various stations in County Galway, and 70 men of the 21st Fusiliers. The police were under the command of Mr John Byrne, Divisional Magistrate, and under him were Mr Paul, R.M., and Mr Townsend, R.M., County Inspector O'Brien and four district inspectors. The soldiers were under the charge of Major Frere.

MR. BLUNT DEFIANT.

Shortly after noon Mr. Byrne received a letter from Mr. Blunt, saying :—It having been announced to me that the meeting of the Home Rule Union, advertised for this afternoon, has been proclaimed at Dublin Castle, this is to inform you that I do not recognise the right of the Lord-Lieutenant causelessly to interfere with a meeting convened by orderly Englishmen, loyal subjects of her Majesty, for an orderly and loyal purpose. As Chairman of the meeting, I shall appear in my place at the hour named, and shall use my full authority to make matters pass quietly and with decorum. I guarantee the moderate language of the speakers, who are to be all Englishmen, and, if not interfered with by the police, the good conduct of the audience. On the other hand, I give you fair warning that on you and on your men will rest the full responsibility of any breach of peace should you seek to disperse the meeting.

Mr Byrne at once communicated, it is supposed, with headquarters, and as a result, warned Mr. Blunt of the serious consequence that would follow if he adhered to his previously expressed determination. Notwithstanding this caution, Mr. Blunt repeated that he would have to hold the meeting, and that the police would have to drag him off the platform and arrest him.

THE POLICE INTERFERE.

About two o'clock a move was made towards a field at the western end of the place, where a platform of a rude and unstable character was erected on barrels about four feet high. Mr. Wilfred Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt led the procession, which comprised Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. Macer Wright Hastings, the Rev. Father Coen, the Rev. Father Roche, and the Rev. Father Horan ; Messrs William Rowe and David Sheehy, M. P. When the platform was reached, it was found in the possession of County Inspector O'Brien and fifty police. Mr. Wilfred Blunt, Lady Anne Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. J. Roche, the Rev. Father Horan, and a few others mounted the platform, and before one-third of the people had arrived, County Inspector O'Brien moved towards Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who immediately proceeded to address those present prefacing his remarks with the words "Men of Galway, you are gathered in your thousands."

County Inspector O'Brien at this stage interrupted the speaker by touching him on the shoulder and saying, "You are Mr. Wilfred Blunt, I presume."

"Yes," was the answer spoken in a defiant manner.

"Then," said the representative of the law, "I wish to inform you that this meeting is proclaimed, and I can't permit it to be held. It is my duty to do so."

In reply Mr. Blunt stated—"I can understand that it is your duty to prevent the meeting, but it is also my duty to hold it.

MR. BLUNT STRUGGLING FIERCELY.

Further parley was prevented by the order of Mr. Townsend, R.M., to suppress the meeting. Not in the least noticing this instruction, Mr. Blunt started afresh with "Men of Galway," when he was seized by a dozen sturdy policemen, and, though he resisted to the utmost, he was speedily borne from the platform to the green sward in front of it. Amidst a storm of groans and shouts, the other occupants, save Father Horan, were dislodged, and policemen occupied their places. About this time the full strength of the police, and military were marched into the field, the soldiers, with fixed bayonets, taking up their quarters some distance from the scene of disturbance. Of course Mr. Blunt was at once released from custody. He was no sooner free, however, than one of the policemen standing close by received a stunning blow on the front of the helmet, which staggered him. The missile was thrown from a distance of about fifty yards, and weighed fully a quarter of a pound. Several stones were flung in on the police, and the situation looked very bad, when Mr. Blunt again jumped on the platform and essayed to speak. A fierce struggle, without any blows being struck, ensued. Mr. Blunt wrestled with the dozen policemen who sought to evict him, and for fully two minutes held his ground bravely. Lady Blunt clung to her husband, who was at last brought down with his collar and garments torn. After this severe struggle Mr. Blunt lay on the ground to rest, and while thus posed, he huskily said to the police, "Are you such damned cowards that you won't arrest me ?"

FIGHT WITH THE CROWD.

The excitement just at this moment was very great, but the people and the police were scattered over the field. The crowd, which must have numbered three thousand persons, at first refused to move. They had to be forced with the batons ; whilst those who lined the fences, which in Galway are all built of loose stones, were busy with their hands. The helmets of the police saved many a constable from a terrible, if not fatal wound. In self-defence more than anything else the constabulary had to deal hard blows, but they were borne cheerfully. The authorities finding Mr. Blunt obdurate, he was placed under arrest and marched to the police barracks, crowds following and alternately cheering the prisoner and hooting the police. Passing out of the field a man inside the high wall struck a policeman on the helmet with a piece of granite the size of a loaf of bread. Opposite the house of Mr. Keary, Mr. John Roche, P. L. G., it is alleged, struck constable Timothy Harne on the back of the head from behind, causing him to stagger. Stones continued to be thrown from the western end of the street for a few minutes, and then Mr. Byrne threatened to clear the thoroughfares unless such rowdy conduct ceased. Mr. Blunt was lodged in the bridewell, and the police and military were drawn up in line in front of the one-storey building that serves as a lock-up

A POLICEMAN REBELLING—THE WOUNDED.

At half-past two the police cleared the entire street of loiterers, but they returned again in a few minutes. No futher lawlessness, was, however, witnessed. While on duty opposite the bridewell a young constable named Connor threw down his arms and refused to do further duty. He was arrested. After the excitement had subsided, it was found that between twenty and thirty civilians received baton wounds. All the injuries were on the head. Two policemen are incapacitated from duty owing to the maltreatment they received. As the police cleared the people to the outskirts of the town, Mr. James Rowlands, M.P., who was standing near the military, said in a loud voice, "I will make England and the House of Commons ring with this. I don't blame the soldiers, because they have no taste for the dirty work." Another arrest was made shortly after Mr. Blunt had been lodged in the lock-up, Mr. Roach, Poor-law Guardian, being taken into custody charged with assaulting the police. A young married woman named Shanny, who was struck twice on the head with a baton by a policeman, says she was looking for her husband at the time she received the injuries.

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

At five o'clock, Mr Blunt was brought before two Resident Magistrates—Messrs Paul and Townsend—and charged under the Crimes Act, with wilfully and unlawfully resisting Mr John Byrne, District Magistrate, and Sergeant Thomas Walton, in the execution of their duty. After some evidence, on the question of bail coming up, District Inspector Murphy said—I will oppose bail.

Mr Paul—On what grounds ?

Mr Murphy—Owing to the excitement here at present.

Mr Paul (to Mr Blunt)—Will you give an understanding that no meeting will be held here at night if you have bail ?

Mr Blunt—No ; I consider that the proclamation which, it is said, was issued on sworn information, was false, lying, and perjured information. On that ground I refuse.

Mr Blunt was then removed in custody.

Mr John Roche was then brought up, and charged with assaulting the police.

District Inspector Wade deposed—I was passing up the street of Woodford this day, escorting Mr Blunt to the police barracks. Mr Blunt was in custody at the time. Just before I reached the corner leading to the barracks I turned round and saw several police and civilians opposite Mr Carey's public-house. I saw Mr. John Roche, who is now present, strike a policeman a blow on the back of the head with a stick, which caused him to stagger. The policeman's name is Timothy Harte.

Bail was tendered for Roche, but refused, whereupon the prisoner said, "I would not accept bail if you were willing to receive it."

Applause greeted this remark, and the Court was promptly cleared by direction of the bench.

Lady Anne Blunt has been permitted to remain with her husband. Shortly after dark Mr. Blunt and Mr. Roche were removed by car to the jail at Loughrea, about fifteen miles distant. During the conflict representatives of the press met (says a news agency) with hard usage, and one reporter was struck and kicked by a policeman.

THE FACTS NOT DENIED.

When the hearing of the case was resumed on Tuesday, Oct. 25, Mr. Blunt was defended by Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Ronan, the Crown Prosecutor, in opening the case, said it was only important in this that English politicians coming over here must be taught that if they defied the law they would be treated by the law exactly in the manner as if they were ordinary inhabitants of the country. About the facts of the case there was practically no dispute.

The Divisional Magistrate, Mr. John Byrne, disposed to telling Mr. Blunt when he got on the platform that the meeting was proclaimed. It was his duty to prevent it being held. Mr. Blunt replied, "It is my duty to hold it." Witness deposed to giving an order for Mr. Blunt's arrest. He was not certain whether he said anything before that. He afterwards got up and said "Cowards or cads, arrest me if you dare." He was removed by the police in custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrington : I was perfectly cool that day until I was alarmed for the safety of a lady, whom I afterwards learnt was Lady Anne Blunt. I was afraid she might be roughly handled in the rush perhaps by the police. I did not see any one roughly handle her. Did you, on your oath, catch her by the throat ? Witness : On my oath, I never put a hand on her. Did you receive orders to use firearms, prudence, and caution ? I do not remember those words. Certainly when Lady Anne Blunt was clinging to her husband on the ground, I said to Mr. Sheehy, "For God's sake will you ask her to come away for fear she might be hurt." Before I had seen her clinging to her husband on the platform, I did thrust Mr. Blunt off when Lady Anne was clinging to him.

Sergeant Thomas Walpole, of Castleblakeney, county Galway, examined by Mr. Ronan, said he received an order to clear the platform. After the second time Mr. Blunt had gone on it witness came into contact with Mr. Blunt and caught him by the collar of the coat. He pushed witness off with his right hand. Witness went to his back, put his two hands on Mr. Blunt shoulders, and with the assistance of other police put Mr. Blunt off the platform. He resisted violently. The second time Mr. Blunt ascended the platform Mr. Byrne looked towards witness and said, "Put this man off the platform." Mr. Bryne put his left hand on Mr. Blunt's shoulder, and Mr Blunt put up his two hands and pushed him back.

SENTENCE ON MR. BLUNT.

The proceedings concluded on Thursday. At the opening of the court Mr. Harrington asked that the charge should be dismissed because the proclamation was not issued under the Crimes Act. He pointed out that it did not appear in the *Dublin Gazette*, and then read a sub-section of the Act which provides that proclamations should be so published. After a long discussion on this point the bench ruled against Mr. Harrington. Thereupon Mr. Harrington said his defence would rest there, and he would ask the bench to state a case. This they declined to do, and the court was cleared while the magistrates considered their decision. After an hour's deliberation the bench delivered judgment. They said that the evidence showed the defendant had deliberately attempted to hold a meeting in defiance of the proclamation, and had resisted the police in the execution of their duty. They thought the sentence that would meet the case would be two months' imprisonment in Galway gaol. Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. Blunt having undertaken to give bail, himself in £150., with two sureties in £50 each, left the court.

Mr. John Roche, a poor law guardian, was then charged with assaulting the police. Mr. Roche pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment without hard labour. He was warmly congratulated by Mr. Sheehy, M.P., Lady Blunt, and others in court.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. BLUNT.

In a speech at Stockton, Lord Randolph Churchill alluded to Mr. Wilfred Blunt's arrest. Mr. Blunt, he said, was a personal friend of his own, and he was not going to desert him now that he was in trouble. Mr. Blunt had been made a mere tool of by artful and designing persons. The conspicuous absence of every leader of the Nationalist party was a suspicious feature about this affair at Woodford. They had boasted in the House of Commons that if it came to fighting they should be the first to arrive and the last to quit the battle. Where were they ? Echo answered where. They found in his friend, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, a person who they thought would suit their purpose, and they left him alone to face the police. He (Lord Randolph) hoped the Government would not think it necessary to be hard upon Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who he was certain did not in the least know what was likely to occur.

LADY ANNE BLUNT ASSAULTED BY THE POLICE.

The special reporter of the *Freeman's Journal* writes that Lady Anne Blunt was severly hurt in the melee. She was caught by the throat, and cast furiously to the ground from the platform. Hours afterwards she complained of severe pain, the effects of the violence inflicted on her. She stated that she believes her assailant to be Mr. Byrne, the Divisional Magistrate,

MR. BLUNT UNDER ARREST.

To a reporter Mr. Blunt had given such account of his treatment under arrest. "I was," he says, "taken to the police bar racks and conducted to a cell, eight feet long by six feet wide, and a small window twelve inches by six inches—a mere slit. The gaoler, however, was a good-hearted man, and gave us all the comforts he could. Friends in the town brought us Provisions and all that was wanted, and we were allowed a turf-fire in the guard-room, or whatever the sitting apartment was called. Altogether we passed a not uncomfortable night ; the only bad result is that I have caught a cold in my head."

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after Nov. 1 next.

The report of the directors of the Bombay Gas Company for the half-year ended June 30 states that 42,000*l.* has been remitted from India at an average exchange of 1s. 5 3-16d. per rupee. This amount is larger than usual, and being also at a lower rate of exchange shows a loss of 16,620*l.*, of which 8,000. has been charged to profit and loss, and the balance debited to exchange equalisation account. The amount at the credit of profit and loss is 8,403*l.*, which with the balance brought forward, makes a total of 8,555*l.* The directors have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, leaving 155*l.* to be carried forward.

The report of the directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 states that the capital paid up to that date was 1,980,000*l.*, which has been applied as follows :—Main line, 1,412,881*l.* ; Uska branch, 124,514*l.* ; Nepalgunj extension, 70,869*l.* ; rolling stock, 248,308*l.* ; steam ferries, 43,816*l.* ; and stores, cash, &c., 79,612*l.* ; making a grand total of 1,980,000*l.* The line is now practically complete, the new flotilla for the Ganges ferry being the only work of importance in hand. The revenue for the half-year was equal to 80,856*l.* and the working expenditure to 41,114*l.*, the result being a net revenue of 5,53,025rs., equivalent in sterling to 39,742*l.* at the exchange of 1s. 3 47*l.* This is sufficient to pay a dividend of 1*l.* 18s. 9*d.* for the half-year, free of Indian and English income tax, leaving 358*l.* to be carried forward.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

The twenty-eight ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Oct. 26 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, Mr. John Pender presiding. The accounts showed gross receipts, inclusive of Government subsidies, amounting to 219,201*l.*, against 224,843*l.* for the corresponding half-year of 1886. The working and other expenses, including 26,408*l.* 9s. 7d. for cost of repairs to cables and expenses of ships, absorbed 78,241*l.* against 81,775*l.* for the corresponding half-year of 1886, leaving a balance of 142,96 *l.* Deducting from this the interest on debentures and contributions to sinking funds, a balance of net profit remained of 97,662*l.*, as against 97,480*l.* for the corresponding period of last year. One quarterly interim dividend of 1½ per cent. was paid during the half-year, and another of like amount was distributed on the 15th inst. leaving 35,162*l.* to be carried forward. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which, seconded by Lord Monc, and agreed to *nem. con.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth so at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London.

DEATH OF A SUPPOSED DYNAMITER IN LONDON.

On Wednesday, October 26, at the Coroner's Court Borough, London, Mr. Langham, Coroner for the City of London and Borough of Southwark, held an inquest upon the body of a man, supposed to be named Brown or Joseph Cohen, who died at his lodging in the Lambeth Road on Saturday last under very suspicious circumstances. Among the effects of the deceased, which were, so far as clothing was concerned, almost valueless, and were enclosed in a bag of common American make, was a new Smith & Wesson nickel-plated five-chamber revolver (loaded) of large bore, manufactured at Massachusetts, U.S.A. The man is believed to have been connected with a gang of dynamitards, but the whole matter is so far enveloped in mystery.

Elizabeth Keys, the landlady of the deceased, said that during the greater part of the four months Cohen lived with her he was an invalid, and did not go out except at night. No doctor visited him. About a week before he died he got worse very rapidly, and she suggested that he should have medical aid. Cohen did not, however, wish to call in a doctor, and generally gave her an evasive reply when she suggested it. He was asked whether he desired to communicate with anyone, and he replied that he had no friends in London. He died on the 19th inst. She learned that he was dead by one of his friends who had come to see him running downstairs at about eleven in the morning. He asked her if she would mind sitting with Mr. Cohen for two minutes while he (the friend) went out. He did not return, and she had not seen him since. On the same day, a Mr. Brown, another of the deceased's friends, came back, and looked to see if there was anything about. He found a purse under the pillow of the deceased. It contained £16, in two £5 notes and £6 in gold. The purse was left in the room. The doctor also found a bag containing £20 under another pillow.

Mr. Monro, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said before he asked the witness any questions he wished to make a statement leading up to them, and which would explain the case. The fact was that from the information in possession of the police the deceased was believed to be the agent of an American Association called the Clan-na-Gael, whose object was to commit outrages in London and elsewhere by dynamite, Fenian fire, and assassination. The head of that Association, who was over here at the time of the Jubilee, was General F. F. Millen, and his agent in London was a man named Joseph Melville.

The Coroner here interposed, and said Mr. Monro was stating as facts what the Court did not know to be facts.

Mr. Monro—Very well, sir, I will ask the witness if she recognised the photograph produced.

The witness—I recognise that photograph as that of the deceased Joseph Cohen.

By Mr. Monro—Cohen once during the time he was at her lodgings went to Paris, about five weeks ago. He was absent from Thursday morning until Sunday night.

Michael Harkins, the man who was identified as "Brown," was then called and said he lived at No. 9 Alfred Street, Islington. Speaking with a distinctly American twang, he said he was a grocer, and carried on his business in America where he came from. That was his native place. He lodged at Alfred Street. He knew the deceased. He got acquainted with him at a public-house near the Obelisk about a month ago, and was in the habit of visiting him afterwards at 42 Lambeth Road. He told the witness he came from America, but not from what part of America. He did not know what Cohen's occupation was, or what was over here for. He had never seen the deceased at any time with a man named Melville. He did not know Melville, but had met him. He met Melville about two months ago.

By the Coroner—He had visited the House of Commons with Melville, and saw a tall, fair gentleman there.

Mr. Monro—We can prove that tall gentleman is Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P.

The Coroner—I do not see how this will help us with regard to the death of Cohen.

Mrs. Honor Thirsting, 7 Gladstone Street, London Road, the wife of a grocer's assistant, deposed that a man named Joseph Melville used to lodge with her. He left her house almost two months ago. Whilst he lodged with her a gentleman used to call frequently to see him. She recognised the photo of Brown as that of the gentleman. He would never tell her his name, although she repeatedly asked him. Mr. Melville, when Brown came, only used to address him by his Christian name of Joe or Joseph.

By Mr. Monro—Melville, who came to live at her house about Whitsuntide last, was an Irish-American. The deceased visited her house twice while Melville was away—once to pay the rent, and on the other occasion to bring some clean linen from an American shop in the Waterloo Road.

W. Foley, police constable of the A Division, said on the 6th August, between 10 and 11 a.m., he saw the deceased speaking to the man named Joseph Melville at the corner of St. George's Circus, in the London Road. They remained together above seven minutes, and then Melville took a bus to the American Exchange, and the deceased went down the London Road. He saw them together only on that one occasion.

The Coroner (to Mr. Munro)—Have you got Melville here ?

Mr. Munro—No ; we should like to have him, but we understand that he is in America.

The Coroner—All we know of the deceased at present is that he went by the name of Joseph Cohen, otherwise Brown. As far as this inquiry is concerned, it does not prove the identity. Of course, I do not know about any other ulterior inquiry.

Mr. R. Deque, 2 York Road, S.E., a surgeon, deposed that he was had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found extensive disease in both lungs. All the other organs of the body were healthy, there being no sign of inflammation. In his opinion death was natural, from the exhaustion consequent on the diseased lungs.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the only difficulty in the case was the one of identity, and it was always desirable that no person should be buried under a false or assumed name. There was no doubt that the death of the deceased was from natural causes.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

OFFICIAL DISCLOSURES.

Disclosures respecting what purports to be a Fenian conspiracy to commit outrages in this country during the time of the Jubilee celebrations have been made by the Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. It is said that the head of the dynamite gang whose operations began this spring was General Miller, whose antecedents in Fenian matters as a member of the Clan-na-Gael are well known to the police. The man came to London last April with instructions to "bring off an outrage at the time of the Jubilee." He resided at Paris and Boulogne, but never set foot on English soil or he would have been arrested ; but before the Jubilee festivities Scotland-yard paralyzed the man's observations by sending a police-officer to him at Boulogne and warning him that his plot was known. Then the General returned from Boulogne to Paris, where he remained until a few days ago, and then left for America, travelling via Brussels and Rotterdam and Amsterdam whence he sailed within two days after the death of Cohen on board the steamer Edam, with his wife and daughter. This steamer reached New York in a few days.

Then the man Melville came to London as an agent of Miller, and took modest lodgings, but at the time he was deficient in funds. The police, however, watched him closely, and found that on two occasions he called on Mr. Joseph Nolan, M. P., at the House of Commons. He had for his companion the man Hawkins, and both of them were seen in company with the dead man Cohen, upon whom an inquest was held on Wednesday. The police suspicious of Melville's business were entirely confirmed. His assertion that he represented Mr. Philips, of Philadelphia, proved entirely false. Afterwards Melville went to Paris, and there met a man named Donnehy, who, with a man named Malony, sailed for America on August 17. Donnehy is a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and his address is known to the police.

Melville then returned to London, and stayed at the Hotel Metropole with a Miss Kennedy, of Boston, with whom he travelled through Ireland and afterwards to Paris, where he called upon General Miller, at the Hotel du Palais, and was also seen in a cab with a man remarkably like the deceased man Cohen, who was absent from his lodgings about five weeks ago. He sailed for America from Havre on Sept. 17, and on reaching New York his companion Miss Kennedy, was arrested for smuggling a large quantity of valuable goods. Melville's real employer is a Mr. Burchall, of Philadelphia ; and Burchall is also connected with other members of the secret society. Melville's hurried departure upset the plans of the Clan-na-Gael, and closely following this Cohen died. Hawkins had admitted that he called at the House of Commons with Melvtile, and that he had written for money to Burchall. Melville's address in America is known to the police.

Mr. Ramsay, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, goes as Engineer-in Chief of the Bannu Railway Survey. His place in the Secretariat will be taken by Major Brackenbury, R.E., who returns from leave shortly.

A first experiment was made in one of the new cremation furnaces in Pere-La-Chaise on Saturday, Oct. 22. A corpse was incinerated in two hours. So far as can be ascertained at present, the experiment was satisfactory. After cremation eight pounds and three-quarters of ashes were left.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SCANDAL.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

After a vacation of three months the French Chamber were re-opened on Tuesday, Oct. 25, when the Cuneo d'Ornano brought forward a resolution for the appointment in the Bureaux of a Committee authorised to make inquiry into the traffic in decorations which has been referred to in the newspapers.

M. Rouvier said the Chamber was aware that the facts to which allusion was made were under judicial investigation. In these circumstances they would doubtless be of opinion that it was not possible to proceed with a parliamentary inquiry without producing a complete confusion of powers. There was no urgency. M. Cuneo d'Ornano said the inquiry which he proposed would relate not to the culpability of the persons who were before the criminal authorities, but to the public administrations against which there were grave suspicions. Was it true that there had been a restitution of registration dues which should have been kept for the State ? There were numerous other points to be inquired into. M. Paul de Cassagnac, interrupting, asked "What about the decoration of the architects ?" M. Cuneo d'Ornano said certain administrations were supposed to have given decorations to contractors, architects and to locksmiths for works of art for which the Cross of the Legion of Honour had not been instituted. He considered an inquiry indispensable. A vote being taken, urgency was declared by a majority of 379 against 155. Some other business having been disposed of, the House rose at four o'clock.

AGITATION AGAINST M. WILSON.

A meeting convened at Tours to consider the charges brought against M. Wilson was held on Tuesday night, Oct. 25. M. Wilson, accompanied by M. Guinot, member of the Senate, M. Biviere, a deputy, and several political friends entered the hall at eight o'clock. The nomination of officers gave rise to a scene of great tumult, which lasted for twenty minutes ; but finally M. Ducrot, an opponent of M. Wilson, was chosen as president, and two gentlemen equally hostile to him were named as assessors, but not without some opposition. The president proceeded to read a telegram from M. Rochefort addressed to Roche, announcing the decision of the Chamber of Deputies to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the charges against M. Wilson. This announcement was received with exclamations and general disturbance, in the midst of which, M. Biviere rose and made a few remarks, which although imperfectly heard, are believed to have formed a protest against the reading of the telegram at the commencement of the meeting. The president then called upon M. Wilson, who, when silence had been gradually re-established, commenced by thanking the electors for their presence at the meeting. Although it had been intimated to him that the meeting would be of a hostile character towards himself, he had not hesitated to seize the occasion for giving explanations of his conduct. A list of questions had been drawn up by the organizing committee ; but he did not consider it his duty to answer them *seriatim*, but rather to reply first to the accusation which appeared to him to be the most serious—namely, that relating to a matter which at the present time was exciting public opinion. He would reply with the same resolution and perseverance as before a court of justice. It was a painful duty, but he would perform it. He, however, reproached his adversaries with having extended the accusation against him and carried it on to political ground. M. Wilson then gave explanations regarding the letter found at the house of Mdme. Limousin in reply to the latter's recommendation of General Thibaudin to his favour. The president demanded that M. Wilson should follow the order of questions as appearing on the list, and informed him that the first charge against him referred to his alleged avoidance of the payment of taxes and also to the use of the President's autograph stamp. To this M. Wilsen replied that he did not consider himself bound to allow the order prescribed in the indictment framed by the committee, but thought that, seeing the exceptional circumstances under which he was placed, no one had the right of dictating to him regarding his line of defence. He believed that he would be meeting the general wish by first of all refuting the principal accusation before dealing with the third or fourth question relating to the railways. M. Wilson was frequently interrupted during his speech by mingled expressions of applause and protest. M. Roche having replied, the president put an order of the day to the vote, demanding M. Wilson's resignation. It was difficult to ascertain whether the resolution was agreed to or not ; but the singing and frequent cries of "Resign !" bore witness to the fact that the majority were against M. Wilson, who left the hall apparently much agitated.

There are rumours afloat to the effect that the adverse vote of the Chamber concerning the proposed appointment of a Committee to inquire into M. Wilson's share in the Caffarel scandals would induce M. Grévy to resign the presidency.

The Paris Correctional Tribunal have sentenced the pretended Baron Colin and a person named Martin to eighteen months' and six months' imprisonment, respectively, for being concerned in the sale of decorations.

FATALITIES TO ENGLISH LADIES IN THE ALPS.

The following is an authentic account of a sad and painful incident which resulted in the death of two English ladies in the Engadine :—"Miss Alice Barker, sister of Mr. Barker of Albrighton Hall, Salop, and her niece Miss Florence Barker were staying at Promontogno. On the morning of the 13th inst., Miss Alice Barker, accompanied by an experienced guide, started for the ascent of the Bondasca Glacier. They reached the snow at 9.30 a. m. and the summit 11,000 ft., at 2 p. m. They commenced the descent and after walking an hour and a half the guide became aware that his companion's strength was failing owing to the intense cold and the heavy snow. He used all his knowledge to keep up her strength, but unavailingly, and Miss Barker suddenly fell dead in his arms. The guide carried her as far as he could ; but after a time he was obliged to place her beneath a rock used as a shelter by the chamois, and returned to the village. A party of eleven men at once started at 9 p.m., and reached the spot at 4 a.m. returning with the body to Promontogno at 10 A.M. on Friday morning. Miss Florence Barker was in delicate health, and the terrible realization of the guide's report, by the return of the recovering party, was a shock too intense for her strength, and she died on the Sunday following. Mr. Barker and the Reverend Rowland Barker, vicar of Lakenham, Norfolk, brothers of Miss Alice Barker, reached Promontogno on the Sunday evening, soon after the death of Miss Florence Barker."

WHO IS HE ?

We cut the following advertisement from the *Daily Chronicle* :—

Wanted by an Indian Prince for his business establishment, 20 assistants, clerks ; must not object to travel ; on a salary of £35 10s. per mensem each, exclusive of travelling allowances ; successful candidates, in addition to salary, will be entitled to free board and lodging, and on their signing 3 years' agreement will receive £ 50 outfit allowance, plus £ 68 for a first-class passage to India, per P. & O. Co. 's steamer, plus another £ 68 passage money on returning home. Apply, stating references, to Messrs. Barnett & Co., 10 Creek Row, Calcutta, East India. — N. B. None but Engilishmen need apply. Insufficiently stamped applications will be refused.

Commenting on this advertisément, the *Overland Mail* says—: It would be interesting to know who this "Indian Prince" is with a "business establishment," requiring "twenty assistants," Englishmen, who seemingly are to be employed as *commis voyageurs*, since they "must not object to travel," and are offered "37*l.* 10*s.* per mensem each, exclusive of travelling allowances," together with free board and lodging ? This is a new departure in the career of Indian Princes, and one that suggests inquiry. There is certainly no more reason why an Indian Prince should not go in for trade, than an English nobleman for banking or stock-broking. But it would be well for persons who read this seductive advertisement to be extremely cautious about committing themselves to any arrangement without a good guarantee from a responsible person in England and above all not to risk any money, until they have made inquiries, in trustworthy quarters about the identity of the Indian Prince and the nature of his "business establishment." We may add that the name of the advertisers, "Barnett and Co.," is not in the Calcutta Directory that the occupants of 10 Creek Row are represented by that authority to be "Mrs. and Miss Lackersteen"—but possibly it is a lodging-house ; and lastly, 10 Creek Row, Calcutta, is not in the European business quarter.

Monsignor Persico has arrived in Rome from his mission to Ireland, and has been received in audience by Cardinal Rampollo, Pontifical Secretary of State, to whom his Excellency is represented to have declared that his reception in Ireland could not have been better, but that the political situation remained unchanged ; the Irish Bishops having declared themselves unable, even in the interests of the Church, to change their attitude towards the British Government. It is stated that endeavours are nevertheless being made at the Vatican to collect data which may eventually serve as a basis for the mediation which the Pope is anxious, if possible, to tender. The work of obtaining these data has been entrusted to Cardinal Simeoni and Monsignors Persico and Gualdi.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ITALY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, was entertained at dinner at Turin on Tuesday Oct 25th. In replying to the toast of his health, Signor Crispi, having referred at some length to the position of his party in Parliament, said that a number of questions remained to be settled at home, and for all these peace was essential both abroad and at home. There was not, however, any danger of peace with foreign countries being disturbed. The Premier continued that his recent visit to Germany had disturbed French opinion, but fortunately the wise people of that country know that they had no foundation. He could never lend himself to weaving a plot against a nation which had so greatly contributed to Italy's redemption. War with France would be as deplorable in case of victory as in the event of defeat. He would not enlarge on his recent interview with Prince Bismarck ; but the accord of principles and sentiments between them in most varied circumstances had been reaffirmed since his own accession to office. They had been described as conspiring at Friedrichsruh ; but if so, it was conspiring for peace. Prince Bismarck's parting words were, "We have rendered a service to Europe." Never, the Premier continued, had Italy's interests and dignity been so solidly guaranteed. Italy pursued peace not only by alliances but by studying justice, which explained her policy in the East,—namely, respect for the rights of peoples, reconciled as far as possible with respect for treaties. She hoped for a progressive development of the local autonomies of the distinct nationalities in the Balkans. They ardently aspired for liberty ; let them be helped to recover possession of themselves, without conflict or bloodshed. The Balkans would not forget the disinterested services of Italy, just as Italy had never forgotten the services of England, with whom she had had forty years' unalloyed friendship. England had never had a more faithful and sincere ally than first Piedmont and now Italy. In Africa Italy was desirous of avenging the honour of her flag and the Blood of her soldiers. When once the necessary positions had been re-taken they would be prepared to enter into negotiations with Abyssinia. The speech has attracted attention in all the capitals of Europe, and is commented upon by many of the principal journals.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Oct. 28.)

War Office, *Pall Mall*, 28th October, 1887.

Royal Artillery, The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols have been placed on half-pay on completion of five years' service as Regtl Lieut-Cols :—J R Oliver, dated 1st Oct, 1887, B L Forster, dated 26th Oct, 1887.

The undermentioned Majors are placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health :—C E Beadnell, dated 29th Oct 1887, A W Hanson, dated 25th Oct, 1887.

Major F B Dalrymple retires from the Army, receiving a gratuity.

The undermentioned Captains, from the Seconded List, to be Majors :—H N Bunbury, vice L H S James (late Bengal), retired E M Baker, vice W O Carlile, retired.

Capt E N Henriques, from temporary half-pay, to be Captain, vice C E Ballwell, seconded.

Lieut C A Muspratt-Williams has been seconded for service in the Ind Ord Dept.

Second Lieut A A R Froom appointed in the *Gazette* of 5th Aug 1887, to take seniority next below Second Lieut C O Head.

Memoranda.—Col W L Yong, R A, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

The undermentioned Cols, R A, to retire upon retired pay and a gratuity, with the honorary rank of Major General M Le Fer Taylor and E Keate.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols, R A, to retire upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl D R Cameron, CMG, H Bond.

India Office, Oct. 21.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the S C and Ind Mil Forces made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal S C—To be Major : Capt E W Chalmers. To be Capts : Lieut W C Pollard ; Lieut G W B Swiney.

Bengal Medl Establishment—To be Brigade-Surgs : Surg-Major R Gray ; Surg-Major J MacNaughton Fleming, MD.

Mad Infy—To be Col : Lieut-Col and Col in the Army J C Berkeley.

Bo S C—To be Lieut-Col : Major A L M'Nair. To be Capts : Lieut E R Penrose ; Lieut M B Salmon.

Ind Army—To be Col : Lieut-Col A Curtois, Mad Cavy.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—Capt J W Currie, Mad S C, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Govr-Genl ; Lieut T J Johnston, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut-Govr of the Punjaub.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govts in India :—Col. G. T. Pretyman, RA, to be Assist Adjt Genl, RA, in India ; Capt E O F Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regt, to be a Brigade Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major J C R Glasgow, who has been appointed a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl Lieut-Col F Smalley, Mad Infy, to be a Depy Assist ; Qr-mr-Genl, Mad Establishment, vice Lieut-Col J G R D MacNeill, who has vacated ; Major W W James, Durham Light Infy, to be Assist Inspr of Gymnasia, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut-Col R C Greene, who has vacated.

India Office—October 25.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to be SC made by the Govts in India :—

Bengal SC—To be Lieuts :—Lieut F J B Campbell, from the South Lancashire Regt, dated May 30, 1885, but to rank from July 1, 1881 ; Lieut A W S Wingate, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, dated Sept. 30, 1884, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE NEW HEBRIDES SETTLEMENT.

THE conventions between England and France for the settlement of the Suez Canal and New Hebrides difficulties were signed in Paris, on Monday, Oct. 24. The first four articles of the Suez Canal Convention provide that the Canal shall be always free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce or of war without distinction of flag. In time of war as in time of peace, the Canal shall never be subject to the exercise of the right of blockade. Both parties undertake to respect the *matériel*, establishments, constructions, and works of the maritime Canal and of the Sweetwater Canal; and no fortification capable of being used in an offensive operation against the Canal shall be raised on a point commanding or menacing it; while no point commanding or menacing the course or access of the Canal may be occupied by a military force. Article 5 provides that no act of war or of hostility can take place in the approaches or ports leading to the Canal, or in its banks within a limit to be determined by the International Commission of Superintendence: and Article 6 enacts that in time of war the belligerent Powers shall neither disembark nor take up in the Canal, or in the ports of entrance, troops, munitions, or material of war. The ninth article runs as follows:—

The representatives in Egypt of the Powers signing the present treaty will be intrusted with seeing to its execution. In view of any circumstance which threatens the security or the free passage of the Canal, they shall meet, on convocation by their senior member, in order to make the necessary inquiries. They shall make known to the Government of the Khedive the danger which they have recognized, in order that the latter may take measures to ensure the protection and the use of the Canal. They shall meet in any case once a year, in order to ascertain that the present treaty has been duly executed. They shall specially demand the suppression of every work or the dispersion of any assemblage which on either bank of the Canal might have the effect of interfering with the liberty and the entire security of navigation.

Articles 10 and 11, relative to the duties of the Egyptian Government, have been but slightly modified and stand thus:—

Article 10.—The Egyptian Government will take, within the limit of its powers as resulting from the Firmans and under the supervision provided for by Article 9, the measures necessary to ensure respect for the execution of the present treaty. In case the Egyptian Government should not possess sufficient means, it will have to make an appeal to the Sublime Porte, who will act with the other signatory Powers of the declaration of London of the 17th of March, 1885, with the object of settling by common accord the measures to be taken for replying to such appeal.

Article 11.—In the same manner the prescriptions of Articles 4, 5, 6, and 8 will not constitute an obstacle to the measures which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and his Highness the Khedive, within the limits of the firmans granted, may deem it necessary to take to ensure the defence of Egypt and the maintenance of public order. In the case of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, or his Highness the Knedive finding himself under the necessity of availing himself of the exceptions foreseen by the present article, the signatory Powers of the declaration of London should be warned of it.

Articles 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the draft treaty were accepted by the delegates of all the Powers in 1885, so they will be maintained. They provide that the contracting Powers agree that none of them shall seek, in relation to the Canal, any advantage, either territorial or commercial, nor any privileges in the international arrangement which may intervene. They also agree that the engagements resulting from the present treaty shall not be limited by the duration of the acts of concession of the Universal Company of the Suez Canal.

The text of the arrangement regarding the New Hebrides is as follows:—Article 1. Her Britannic Majesty's Government consents to abrogate the declaration of 1847 relative to the protectorate of the Leeward Islands as soon as the arrangement herein set forth for the protection in future of life and property in the New Hebrides has been carried out. Article 2. The naval officers belonging to the English and French fleets in the Pacific are charged to preserve the peace and to protect the persons and goods of British and French subjects in the New Hebrides. Article 3. A declaration to that effect shall be signed by both Governments. Article 4. Instructions for the guidance of the naval officers concerned shall be drawn up and approved by both Governments, and sent to the French and English commanders within four months from the signing of the present Convention. Article 5. As soon as these regulations are approved, and consequently the French posts in the Hebrides are evacuated, the Government of her Britannic Majesty will proceed to the abrogation of the Convention of 1847.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) was held on the 26th ult. at the office, Bishopsgate-street within. Mr. D. H. Small, who presided, stated that the profit for the past half-year had rather exceeded that of the previous half year, including the interest they had received on an old outstanding account at Calcutta, the principal of which had been previously fully recovered. The net profit of the six months (£5,173) including the balance brought forward, gave a total of £10,848 at the credit of the profit and loss account. they proposed to place £7,000 of that amount to the credit of the doubtful debt account, and to pay a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, leaving £471 to be carried forward. With reference to the lock up of their funds at the Indian branches, a considerable sum had been already realized at Delhi, and when the Courts met they hoped to recover not only the full amount due by native firms, but also the accrued interest. No very large amount had been recovered at Calcutta, but the realizations were making satisfactory progress, and they hoped to do better when trade improved. The directors were convinced that it would be both to the interest of the shareholders and of the bank that the proposed dividend should be declared. To fill the vacancy at the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Tyler, Mr. G. W Leitner, LL.D., had been appointed, subject to the shareholders' confirmation. Colonel Hector Mackenzie had also resigned his seat at the Board. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Major-General Edward J. Rickards having seconded the motion, considerable discussion followed. In answer to questions the chairman said that they had instructed their Delhi manager to sell one of the bank's properties, for which they anticipated receiving 60,000 to 80,000 rupees. They fully expected to recover the amount they had advanced on the tea property, in regard to which he believed that the bank was the only creditor. Their advances at Calcutta were chiefly on shares. Ample margin was made at the time, but the shares had since declined in value. He put the motion, and declared it carried with three dissentients. The election as a director of Mr. Leitner was confirmed; and in the place of Colonel Mackenzie, Mr. W. F. Smith was appointed a member of the Board. At a special meeting held subsequently, Mr. Roderick Mackay was elected an auditor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-General W. J. Gray.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Oct. 28.)

ADMIRALTY, 25 October, 1887.

Navigating Lieut J R H MacFarlane has been promoted to the rank of Staff Comdr in H M's Fleet.

Staff Paymr W W Perry has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymr in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 17th Sept, 1885—Staff Paymr H G Snowden has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·920
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Termometer	77·4
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78 1
General Direction of Wind* ...ENE, E. WNW, NNW. N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	226

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER FEERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

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JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

T. R. HS THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

AND

H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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GRIFFITHS' "PYRODENE," FIRE PROOF PAINT AND FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. NETHERLANDS—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King-Whitehall.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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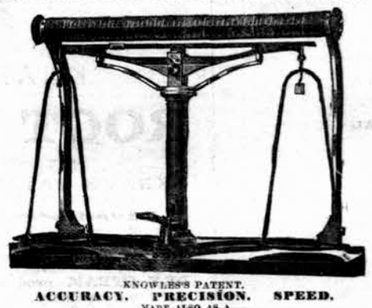

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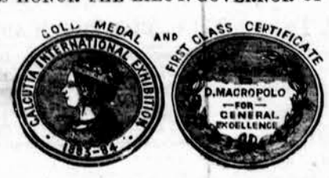

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs. 1 8
Medium	„ „	2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	3 0

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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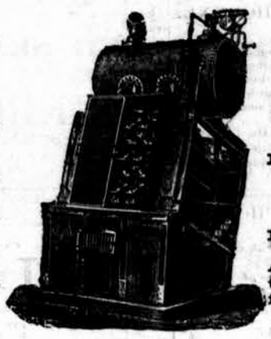

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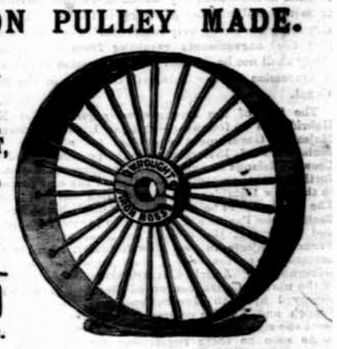

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